

2983

Shirkey, Nina

HP

2012

ALMA 03117

THE RURAL LANDSCAPES OF LANE COUNTY, OREGON, THEN AND NOW:

A CASE STUDY OF THIRTY YEARS OF LANDSCAPE CHANGE

by

NINA SHIRKEY

A TERMINAL PROJECT

Presented to the Historic Preservation Program, School of Architecture and Allied Arts  
and the Graduate School of the University of Oregon  
in partial fulfillment of the requirements  
for the degree of  
Master of Science

September 2012

# University of Oregon Historic Preservation Program

## Terminal Project Approval Page

Student: Nina Shirkey

Title: The Rural Landscapes of Lane County, Oregon, Then and Now: A Case Study of Thirty Years of Landscape Change

This Terminal Project has been accepted and approved in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master of Science degree in the Historic Preservation Program by:

Committee Chairperson: Elizabeth J Carter

EJ Carter Date: 7 Aug 2012

Committee Member: Robert Z Melnick

Robert Z Melnick Date: 6 Aug 2012

Degree awarded: September, 2012

## THE LOCAL PRODUCT NETWORK

Book Chapter

Chapter of Book

© 2012 Nina Shirkey

Language Acquisition Program, School of Communication and Media Arts

September 2012

What Is the Role of Language in Local Identity Change? What and How? A Case Study of  
Shifting Patterns of Language Change

Based on existing local knowledge, the local language is an important historical and  
cultural resource. In the USA, a growing study of local language use points to Local  
Identity Change. Linguistic globalization, as well as the study, is not simply being  
ignored by the local community. The local study presented here is a  
representation of a small community's local identity and development. It is a small  
study to understand the ways in which the local language has changed since the  
last major event. The challenge of the study is to understand the role of a local language  
that is changing in a small community. The study is a small study, but it is a study  
understanding of the importance of the local language in local identity and the role of  
language in changing the local language as an important cultural resource.

## TERMINAL PROJECT ABSTRACT

Nina Shirkey

Master of Science

Historic Preservation Program, School of Architecture and Allied Arts

September 2012

Title: The Rural Landscapes of Lane County, Oregon, Then and Now: A Case Study of Thirty Years of Landscape Change

Rural landscapes have been slow to gain recognition as an important historic and cultural resource. In 1982 a pioneering study of rural landscapes took place in Lane County, Oregon. Despite the groundbreaking nature of this study, it has largely been ignored in the years since its completion. The case study presented here is a re-examination of a small portion of Lane County that was documented in the original survey in order to determine the ways in which the rural landscape has changed over the last thirty years. The findings of the comparison illustrate a picture of a rural landscape that is changing in some subtle and not so subtle ways. This case study provides a better understanding of the conditions of the rural landscape in Lane County and illuminates the necessity to recognize the rural landscape as an important cultural resource.



## CURRICULUM VITAE

NAME OF AUTHOR: Nina Shirkey

### GRADUATE AND UNDERGRADUATE SCHOOLS ATTENDED:

University of Oregon, Eugene  
University of North Carolina, Asheville  
University of Arkansas, Fayetteville

### DEGREES AWARDED:

Master of Science, Historic Preservation, 2012, University of Oregon  
Bachelor of Arts, History, 2008, University of North Carolina

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

| Chapter   | Page |
|---|------|
| I. INTRODUCTION .....                                 | 1    |
| 1986 Project Summary.....                             | 12   |
| II. SAMPLE AREA AND HISTORIC CONTEXT .....            | 15   |
| III. METHODOLOGY .....                                | 24   |
| Field Survey .....                                    | 25   |
| Comparison .....                                      | 27   |
| IV. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS.....                         | 32   |
| Degree of Change .....                                | 32   |
| Type of Change .....                                  | 36   |
| V. IMPLICATIONS.....                                  | 51   |
| VI. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR USE AND FURTHER RESEARCH..... | 61   |
| VII. CHALLENGES .....                                 | 63   |
| VIII. CONCLUSION .....                                | 65   |

| Chapter               | Page |
|-----------------------|------|
| APPENDICES .....      | 68   |
| A. FIELD NOTES .....  | 68   |
| B. PHOTOGRAPHS.....   | 306  |
| C. SPREADSHEET .....  | 397  |
| REFERENCES CITED..... | 401  |

# LIST OF FIGURES

| Figure  | Page |
|---|------|
| 1. 2012 satellite image of the case study area showing section boundaries ..... | 15   |
| 2. Case study location within the Coast Fork cultural landscape area .....      | 16   |
| 3. Willamette Valley in Lane County, Oregon. ....                               | 17   |
| 4. GLO map of the case study area from 1855. ....                               | 19   |
| 5. Topographic map of the town center of Creswell from 1921 .....               | 21   |
| 6. Example survey pages from the 1986 study .....                               | 25   |
| 7. Survey page illustrating difference between a resource and feature.....      | 38   |
| 8. Example of partial change in historic spatial organization .....             | 41   |
| 9. Example of a historic circulation network .....                              | 43   |
| 10. Example of spatial organization in the landscape .....                      | 47   |
| 11. Comparison of original aerial photograph to current satellite image .....   | 50   |

## LIST OF TABLES

| Table                                   | Page |
|---|------|
| 1. Table A. Total Degree of Change..... | 32   |
| 2. Table B. Type of Change.....         | 36   |

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

*The cultural landscape is by definition unique—that combination of natural landforms and buildings that defines a particular place or region. It is the creation of the women, men, and children who lived their lives within that landscape. Preserved and interpreted for the public, the cultural landscape tells us who we are, as Americans, far more effectively than most individual works of architecture or exhibits in museums ever can.<sup>1</sup>*

-Dolores Hayden  
Professor of Architecture and Urbanism  
Professor of American Studies  
Yale University

Due in part to the complex nature of the very concept of cultural landscapes, they have often played an indeterminate role in the practice of historic preservation. Unlike many buildings and structures, landscapes are constantly changing, providing multiple challenges to the process of preservation. However, buildings and structures do not exist in a vacuum and are intricately linked to the surrounding landscape. Indeed, in order to more completely interpret historic buildings and structures, they must not be separated from their physical and cultural settings, but rather understood as part of a larger whole. There were those in the early days of the historic preservation movement who recognized the need to incorporate landscapes into the field, and in 1982, a pioneering study of cultural and historic landscapes took place that spanned nearly all rural areas of land within Lane County, Oregon. By reexamining a small portion of Lane County that was documented in this earlier study, this project aims to provide some understanding of the ways in which the rural landscape is changing. With a better understanding of the type of changes occurring in rural areas of Lane County it may be possible to tailor

---

<sup>1</sup> Arnold R. Alanen and Robert Z. Melnick eds., *Preserving Cultural Landscapes in America* (Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2000), ix.

protection measures to meet the specific threats which face these rarely recognized, but often significant, rural landscapes.

Completed in 1986, *The Lane County Cultural and Historic Landscape Resources Survey* represents four years of fieldwork, research and planning, conducted with the collective efforts of the National Park Service, the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, Lane County Government, and the University of Oregon's School of Architecture and Allied Arts. The survey followed the *Guidelines for Surveying Rural Landscapes*, which were published by the National Park Service in 1984 for implementation nation-wide. The 1986 Lane County survey was "the first such application [of these guidelines] on a county-wide basis in the country and the first such application outside the Park Service," and at that time was, "both a pioneering and a model study."<sup>2</sup> The result of this massive undertaking is a nearly two hundred page summary report of the findings of the survey, historical research files for each individual identified landscape, and over 4,000 color slides documenting Lane County's cultural landscape. This snapshot of the landscape, buildings and structures of the rural areas of Lane County as they existed in the early 1980s is an invaluable source of information and forms the basis of this investigation into the current conditions of the rural landscape of Lane County.

Despite the collaborative efforts of the various agencies and departments, the results of this massive undertaking have been largely underutilized and are now scattered among the shelves of the Lane County Planning Office and the storage area of the Lane County Historical Museum. While the compilation of material and information gathered in this survey is quite valuable, the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office claimed there were multiple issues that rendered the survey unusable. Due to the very large scale of this project as well as the fact that it

---

<sup>2</sup> Thomas Forster et al. eds., *The Cultural and Historic Landscapes of Lane County, Oregon: Summary Report of the 1986 Cultural and Historic Landscape Resource Survey* (Eugene, Oregon December, 1986), 10.

was the first of its kind, issues with recording methods may have been part of the complications with the survey. Many of the original survey pages lacked locating data for the identified resource, and inconsistencies in the type of information recorded were the major issues that complicated the usability of the original survey data. Currently, storing such a large paper collection of survey data and research is also proving problematic, and may be an issue with many of the historic surveys and data collections that have not been digitized. It is vitally important to the history of Lane County that this wealth of information is not lost. By using this data as a marker in time in order to understand the changing conditions of the landscape, multiple avenues for new research and investigation are created that have the potential to breathe new life into this previously "dead" survey. Following the same guidelines published in National Register Bulletin 30 utilized by the 1986 study, an approximately thirty-square-mile area within the Willamette Valley was re-surveyed, and the natural and manipulated landscape of the area was recorded, to create a smaller-scale, current snapshot of the rural landscape. Using the color slides from the 1986 effort as a guide, nearly seventy-five resources have been re-photographed, where possible, resulting in a rich visual collage that illustrates the evolution of the rural landscape in this particular area of Lane County. By examining how specific elements in the sample area have changed, a better understanding of the conditions of the broader rural areas of Lane County may be gained that could be utilized in the implementation of specific preservation policies. While thirty years is a relatively short time in which to examine change, it spans a generation, and the changes present today may provide an indication of the overall direction of the evolution of the cultural landscapes in this and other rural areas of Lane County.

The terms *cultural landscape* and *rural historic landscape* are both used in the 1986 project and describe separate, but in some ways, overlapping concepts. The cultural landscape



"is defined by the [original] survey in the broad understanding of landscape as a social and geographic entity, the physical manifestation of the interaction of people and place, the embodiment of culture in the environment."<sup>3</sup> The term rural historic landscape is defined in National Register Bulletin 30 for the purposes of the National Register, "as a geographical area that historically has been used by people, or shaped or modified by human activity, occupancy, or intervention and that possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of areas of land use, vegetation, building and structures, roads and waterways, and natural features."<sup>4</sup> Because the goal of this project is not to determine the historic significance of the area, but rather to determine the amount of change that has occurred in the last thirty years, it is the broad understanding of a *cultural landscape* that is referred to in this study.

The development of historic preservation in the United States began early yet was slow to gain momentum, with the recognition of the importance of historic landscapes trailing behind the recognition of buildings and structures. Throughout the earlier decades of the twentieth century various efforts were made towards the development of historic preservation as a field, yet the National Historic Preservation Act was not passed until 1966. Even with the Act landscapes were slow to be recognized as a historic resource type, and a Preservation Brief addressing cultural landscapes was not published by the National Park Service until the 1980s. The criteria for evaluating integrity and significance for structures and buildings sometimes do not lend themselves easily to landscape resources, and require a different understanding of the parameters of change. When evaluating structures and buildings, physical integrity often presents itself clearly in the form of changes to the materials, design, or setting occurring since the period of significance while the historical integrity of a landscape can be more nuanced, complex and

<sup>3</sup> Thomas Forster et al. eds., *The Cultural and Historic Landscapes of Lane County, Oregon*, 6.

<sup>4</sup> "What is a Rural Historic Landscape?" *National Register Bulletin 30: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes* (U.S. Department of the Interior: National Park Service, 1999), 1.

difficult to discern. Not only does the evaluation of a landscape require somewhat new ways of thinking for those in the field of historic preservation, but often the very concept of a cultural and historic landscape itself is misunderstood. Especially during the decade when this previous survey was conducted, and even today, the idea of a cultural landscape can often be misconstrued by those in the field of historic preservation "as being synonymous with designed landscape—a garden, park, campus, boulevard system, and the like—or with landscaping—the act of manipulating topography, ground surfaces, and plant material."<sup>5</sup> Further, "some construe the concept's pertinence to 'different' places such as New Mexico, but not their own backyards."<sup>6</sup> The backyards of Lane County have proven to be no exception, and the historic value of rural, cultural and historic landscapes have often been discounted or simply ignored. However, as Marion Shoard points out in the essay, "Why Landscapes are Harder to Protect than Buildings," "Landscape features, particularly those which lie near our homes, form part of our collective identity. We are, in part, the places that have shaped our lives."<sup>7</sup>

Richard Longstreth describes the importance of the incorporation of cultural landscapes into preservation studies in the introduction to *Cultural Landscapes: Balancing Nature and Heritage in Preservation Practice*:

At the most basic level, a familiarity with cultural landscape studies can be of immense benefit in broadening preservation's horizons. The routine practice of survey and registration continues to be conducted in most quarters as an object-and design-oriented one. A farmstead is discussed and evaluated primarily for the residence and perhaps for some of its outbuildings but seldom for its setting—its paths of circulation, fence and field patterns, water sources, landforms, or character and arrangement of plant material, both natural and cultivated, and how and why all of these facets may have changed over

<sup>5</sup> Richard Longstreth, "The Challenges of Cultural Landscape for Preservation" in *Cultural Landscapes: Balancing Nature and Heritage in Preservation Practice* (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2008), 1.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> Marion Shoard, "Why Landscapes are Harder to Protect than Buildings," in *Our Past Before Us: Why Do We Save It?* Edited by David Lowenthal and Marcus Binney (London: Temple Smith, 1981), 107.

time...If nothing else, greater understanding of landscape can improve our knowledge of such places and also our treatment of them.<sup>8</sup>

As the first of its kind, the project completed in 1986 stressed the need for an understanding of historic landscapes in Lane County due to the fact that, "historic settlement is always expressed at a larger scale than individual sites. In rural areas especially, historic development includes the spatial organization of the landscape as a whole."<sup>9</sup> There also exists a need to change the way landscapes are viewed as "simply physical entities...instead of also as a *method* of considering, analyzing, and evaluating places."<sup>10</sup>

The inherent difficulties involved in the preservation of rural landscapes are reflected in the history of the development of the field of landscape preservation. Landscape preservation was not always linked to the larger field of historic preservation as it proved difficult to develop a framework and criteria for evaluating and managing landscapes. Although the early decades of the twentieth century saw an interest in landscape preservation, by mid-century "it was viewed...as only a marginal interest, in both deed and fact. Even though landscape was a common thread through natural and cultural worlds, it became the odd man out. A part of both, it was embraced by neither."<sup>11</sup> Those in the field of landscape architecture, historic preservation, and various advocacy groups began work to define what exactly "landscape" meant. David Grayson Allen, in his book, *The Olmsted National Historic Site and the Growth of Historic Landscape Preservation*, describes the efforts as they stood in the end of the 1970s:

The term was readily accepted and understood within a natural resource but not a historic or cultural context. Furthermore, landscape preservation lacked a definitive relationship to the real

<sup>8</sup> Longstreth, "Challenges of Cultural Landscapes for Preservation," 2.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., 10.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., 1.

<sup>11</sup> David Grayson Allen, *The Olmsted National Historic Site and the Growth of Historic Landscape Preservation* (Boston: Northeastern University Press, 2007), 111.

needs of historic preservation, and there was little knowledge about past landscape involvement in preservation.<sup>12</sup>

As landscapes were beginning to be addressed, there was "an interest in and sense of quality of the environment in urban areas," However, Allen writes;

...rural preservation, in its broadest sense, had concentrated on the spectacular—the Yosemite, the Grand Canyons, and threatened ecological sites—and not on the amenity, historic, or cultural values of landscapes that helped to make for a satisfying living environment.<sup>13</sup>

The particular quality of the landscape that was considered valuable experienced its own evolution. Was it the natural and ecological features which required attention, or were the historic and cultural elements of the landscape more important? In the late 1960s National Park Service management "...took on a stronger scientific orientation, which concentrated more on environmental planning than aesthetics."<sup>14</sup> In the late 1970s, preservation was removed from the responsibility of the Park Service, and a new initiative "sought to revitalize, protect, and conserve American rural areas, including their human, natural, cultural, and recreational resources."<sup>15</sup> However the recommendations put forth by the new initiatives "were not implemented, and landscape values generally dropped at an early stage of the legislation."<sup>16</sup> It became apparent that "preservation of rural areas would require a combination of conservation and preservation skills, and a more nontraditional, multidisciplinary approach to the problems than used in previous preservation efforts."<sup>17</sup>

The study completed in 1986 of the rural areas of Lane County represents the brink of the new ideas on the subject of rural landscape preservation. The guidelines for rural landscapes that

<sup>12</sup> David Grayson Allen, *The Olmsted National Historic Site and the Growth of Historic Landscape Preservation*, 121.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*, 124.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*, 126.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*, 127.



were eventually published in National Register Bulletin 30 embodied the first efforts to apply the Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties to the management of cultural and historic landscapes. At the time of the original survey, "...the Park Service was on the cusp of change in its view toward the landscape and its preservation...there was a growing recognition by some in the Park Service that landscapes were cultural resources and needed to be preserved."<sup>18</sup> However, the management and treatments of cultural landscapes did not become an official established policy until 1988. Allen writes that prior to 1988,

...the policy recognized the importance of specific features of the landscape but did not identify the landscape in its totality as a distinct type of cultural resource. The new policy went further, establishing the importance of considering both built and natural features and the dynamics inherent in natural processes and continued use.<sup>19</sup>

The undertaking of the survey in Lane County began in 1982 in the midst of this formulation of the framework for understanding rural landscapes. As the first large-scale survey of its kind, however, it failed to address the integrated nature of the components of the landscape. Due possibly in part to the enormous task of recording the entire rural landscape of an area as large as Lane County, the landscape components were analyzed separately and the relationship between the components was never evaluated. However, the notion that the landscape exists as a continuum was still recognized in the introduction to the survey which states:

The landscape components described in this chapter and used in the survey to identify cultural and historic landscape resources are separated only for the purposes of understanding and describing what cultural landscapes are comprised of. They do not actually exist in the landscape in separation from each other, but relate closely to each other in living landscapes. Taking this a step further, in the different historic landscape periods, people have not just built single components, but have fashioned whole landscapes with each change to one component eventually having an effect on all others.<sup>20</sup>

<sup>18</sup> David Grayson Allen, *The Olmsted National Historic Site and the Growth of Historic Landscape Preservation*, 138.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*, 193.

<sup>20</sup> Thomas Forster et al. eds., *The Cultural and Historic Landscapes of Lane County, Oregon*, 49.

While the concept was there, the practice of addressing the landscape as a whole was not in place. In a landscape survey the broad relationships between features needs to be assessed in order to understand the patterns and processes that have shaped the landscape. Recording the separate features of the landscape only tells part of the story, and leaves behind the larger picture of the importance of these elements within the landscape. How the integrity of each feature within the landscape contributes to the integrity of the area as a whole is vital to its preservation and management. Because of the interconnected nature of rural landscapes, individual features are often dependent upon one another in order convey the historic significance of the landscape. Without the knowledge of the relationship of the individual features within the landscape, the importance of these individual features may go unnoticed. In this current re-evaluation of the landscape the components were addressed as separate entities in order to understand how the landscape is changing and what types of landscape features are the most vulnerable. An integral part of understanding the whole is to identify the individual components, which has been accomplished in this case study. However, this study as well as the 1986 survey could benefit from a broader investigation of the relationships between the individual components of the landscape.

The introduction to the 1986 report listed the many reasons for choosing to look at the entire rural landscape of Lane County as well as the specific sites, and included first the idea that

...the complex physiography of Lane County has had decisive impacts on the character of historic settlement. Second, the range of historic settlement features still extant in the contemporary rural landscape presents a cultural richness that architecture alone does not. Third, looking at landscapes challenges the observer to include a certain dynamics of landscape change as part of every historic landscape.<sup>21</sup>

---

<sup>21</sup> Thomas Forster et al. eds., *The Cultural and Historic Landscapes of Lane County, Oregon*, 11.

Similar to other western states, Oregon "shares a relatively young history of settlement by non-aboriginal peoples."<sup>22</sup> While the "history" of Lane County spans the relatively short period since "the arrival of the first permanent settlers in 1846 until the present time, Lane County has witnessed substantial historic change during its history, in terms of both changes in population growth and relocation, and in changes to the physical landscape."<sup>23</sup> At the time of the survey in 1986 it was observed that, "it is the pace and character of historical change that brings a fresh need to understand the origins, motivations and patterns of earlier periods of historic settlement. The need for historical understanding in 1986 is much more than merely academic or nostalgic."<sup>24</sup> The need for this historical understanding in 1986 was based on the idea that the pace of change after WWII in America was much more accelerated than during pre-war times. In the thirty years since this was written, this idea has become even more relevant as conditions continue to change at a rapid pace.

The 1980s survey attempted to address the need for the study and evaluation of cultural and historic landscapes as an important aspect of historic preservation in practice. The options for the use of the rich collection of data gathered in the previous survey are many, and this project represents a small portion of the possibilities. By recognizing the landscape and its varied components as an important historic resource itself, the current project aims to provide a more complete picture of the changes occurring in the study area that may be missed in an architectural survey alone. The results of this analysis will not only provide a better understanding of the changes in the landscape, but will also yield possible implications for the broader rural landscapes of Lane County. The results of the analysis may also point to protection

---

<sup>22</sup> Thomas Forster et al. eds., *The Cultural and Historic Landscapes of Lane County, Oregon*, 9.

<sup>23</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*

measures or policies that can be applied to specific challenges or conditions found in the rural landscape.

In 1953 George Stewart traveled the across the country on what was then U.S. 40, systematically photographing the landscape of America. In the early 1980s Thomas and Geraldine Vale retraced the route of George Stewart across the country, re-photographing the same scenes captured by Stewart thirty years earlier. Published in 1983, *U.S. 40 Today: Thirty Years of Landscape Change in America*, is a collection of these photographs by George Stewart, juxtaposed with the newer images taken thirty years later, which enables the reader to see "not only how it was when Stewart passed by," the authors explain, "but also how it was, a generation later, when we passed by."<sup>25</sup> The introduction to this collection states:

We decided to meet that challenge, to rephotograph [sic] the scenes, and to use the resulting photo pairs as the basis of a study in the changing landscapes of America...We have tried to evaluate changes both conspicuous and subtle, both natural and cultural, both "attractive" and "unattractive." The photographic scenes represent changes of differing scales, some ephemeral or local, others persistent or widespread. They illustrate not only changes arising from conscious human attempts to alter conditions, but also changes that are the unanticipated results of human activities. Some of the scenes reveal only minor changes, and a few show essentially no change. All encourage reflection on attitudes toward landscape change.<sup>26</sup>

While the scope of *U.S. 40 Today* is larger than the current project, the sentiment is much the same. At its core this project is a series of 'then and now' photographs which attempt to illustrate both the subtle and extreme ways in which the rural landscape of Lane County is changing with hopes to "encourage reflection on attitudes toward landscape change."

<sup>25</sup> Thomas R. Vale and Geraldine R. Vale, *U.S. 40 Today: Thirty Years of Landscape Change in America* (Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1983), Preface, x.

<sup>26</sup> Ibid.



## 1986 Project Summary

First it is important to understand the type of information gathered and used in the 1986 Cultural Landscape survey that informs the type of data to be gathered for the current survey. The 1986 survey was unique in that it was a landscape survey first and foremost, which called for the evaluation of the significance of cultural landscapes based somewhat upon their association with historic themes such as, "subsistence living, agriculture, logging, mining and fishing, transportation, communities, or resort recreation, as well as the broader periods of historic significance (agrarian landscape, industrialized landscape, or landscape of commerce)."<sup>27</sup> The survey covered a total of 1000 square-miles and included all rural areas of Lane County, "excluding publicly owned and large privately owned forest lands," as well as excluding "all incorporated towns and cities within their urban growth boundaries."<sup>28</sup> Urban growth boundaries (UGB) are regional boundaries placed around urban centers in an attempt to manage urban sprawl, and are used by city and county planners to separate areas of high density urban development from more rural, lower density areas. Because the 1986 project focused on rural areas, the urban growth boundaries were used as the official boundaries for the survey area.

First published in 1984 by the National Park Service, National Register Bulletin 30, "Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes" was followed for the 1986 Lane County survey. The 1984 guidelines closely adhered to the evaluation criteria for significance and integrity employed by the National Register of Historic Places, yet allowed for the understanding that "within limits, the landscape will have changed from its earlier period."<sup>29</sup> In 1984 there were ten landscape components/characteristics recognized by the National Park

<sup>27</sup> Thomas Forster et al. eds., *The Cultural and Historic Landscapes of Lane County, Oregon*, 147.

<sup>28</sup> *Ibid.*, 7.

<sup>29</sup> *Ibid.*, 139.

Service method, which represented "a checklist for surveying and then evaluating rural cultural landscapes."<sup>30</sup> These ten cultural landscape components at the time of the survey included:

Overall patterns of landscape spatial organization, Land use categories and activities, Response to natural features, Circulation networks, Boundary demarcations, Vegetation related to land use, Cluster arrangement, Structures, Small-scale elements, and Historic views and other perceptual qualities.<sup>31</sup>

The Lane County study applied the National Park Service methods, with minor adaptations, in six steps which included: General historic research, Assembly of documentary sources and field survey materials, Analysis of potential sites of historic and cultural landscape resources, Field survey ("The field survey identified and recorded those landscape components found to have physical integrity," and mapped "components and photo documentation of the components for later evaluation"), Organization of survey data, and finally, Preparation of final survey documents.<sup>32</sup> The inventory forms for the field survey were organized by township, range and section. The final process in the Lane County survey was the evaluation of the cultural and historic landscape and its components, a process that followed the National Register of Historic Places Criteria. The National Register Criteria specifies:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, culture, and engineering is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.<sup>33</sup>

Further, the National Register requires that a resource meet one of the four Criteria of association:

- A. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history; or
- B. Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that

<sup>30</sup> Thomas Forster et al. eds., *The Cultural and Historic Landscapes of Lane County, Oregon*, 139.

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.*, 139-140.

<sup>32</sup> *Ibid.*, 141.

<sup>33</sup> Linda Flint McClelland et al., "Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes," *National Register Bulletin Number 30* (U.S. Department of the Interior: National Park Service, 1999), 20.

represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

- D. Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.<sup>34</sup>

In addition to the above considerations, identified landscapes "were evaluated for their integrity and their relationship or association with the historic themes...as well as the broader periods of historic significance."<sup>35</sup> The historic themes included: subsistence living, agriculture, logging, mining and fishing, transportation, communities, or resort recreation. The historic period used as the base for the evaluation of integrity and significance spanned the years from 1846 to 1940, corresponding to the beginning of Euro-American settlement history in Lane County (1846) until the beginning of America's involvement in the Second World War (1940).

<sup>34</sup> Linda Flint McClelland et al., "Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes," *National Register Bulletin Number 30*, (U.S. Department of the Interior: National Park Service, 1999), 20.

<sup>35</sup> Thomas Forster et al. eds., *The Cultural and Historic Landscapes of Lane County, Oregon*, 147.

## CHAPTER II

### SAMPLE AREA AND HISTORIC CONTEXT

For the 2012 study, an approximately thirty-square-mile area of Lane County in the surrounding rural area outside the UGB of Creswell, Oregon was resurveyed for use in the comparison (Figure 1). The sample area included all unincorporated land in township 19S, range 03W, and is part of the Coast Fork cultural landscape area identified and delineated in the 1986 survey (Figure 2). This is the largest of the ten cultural landscape areas identified by the 1986 survey and encompasses “the lower portion of the Coast Fork of the Willamette River from its confluence with the Middle Fork just south of Springfield to the confluence of the Row River and the Coast Fork in the area of Cottage Grove.”<sup>36</sup>

**Figure 1.** Current satellite image of the case study area showing section boundaries.



<sup>36</sup> Thomas Forster et al. eds., *The Cultural and Historic Landscapes of Lane County, Oregon*, 124.

<sup>37</sup> <http://www.earthpoint.us/Townships.aspx> (accessed April 4, 2012)

**Figure 2.** Map of Lane County showing case study area within the Coast Fork Cultural Landscape area.



Ten cultural landscape areas were identified by the survey "in which the combination of cultural history and physical geography results in qualitatively distinct areas."<sup>39</sup> While each of the ten designated cultural landscape areas has its own distinctive features, all surveyed areas share five common themes of: agriculture, logging, mining and fishing, transportation, communities, and federal actions relating to development patterns.<sup>40</sup> The area surveyed for the current comparison is representative of a rural landscape that encompasses these five common historic themes. While local factors influence the rate and amount of change present in the landscape, the sample area shares these common characteristics and therefore may be

<sup>38</sup> Thomas Forster et al. eds., *The Cultural and Historic Landscapes of Lane County, Oregon*, 124.

<sup>39</sup> *Ibid.*, 15.

<sup>40</sup> *Ibid.*, 7.



representative of a typical rural and agricultural landscape of Lane County within the Willamette Valley. The case study area is located within the Willamette Valley which runs through the central portion of Lane County (Figure 3).

**Figure 3.** Map of Lane County showing the location of the case study area within the Willamette Valley in Lane County, Oregon.



Prior to beginning the field work of the 1986 study, research was conducted into the history of the area. General historical research for the original survey area was conducted using the resources available at Lane County government offices, the University of Oregon, and the Lane County Historical Museum.<sup>42</sup> Among the sources consulted in the research were: A.H. Walling's 1884 *Illustrated History of Lane County*, the partial inventory of rural structures created by Stephen Dow Beckham for the statewide inventory in 1976, the "Working Paper on Historic Resources" sponsored and published by Lane County in 1981, and the BLM survey,

<sup>41</sup> <http://activerain.com/rickobst> (accessed July 15, 2012)

<sup>42</sup> Thomas Forster et al. eds., *The Cultural and Historic Landscapes of Lane County, Oregon*, 8.

*Prehistory and History of BLM Lands in West-Central Oregon: A Cultural Resource Overview*, written by Kathryn Anne Toepel, William F. Willingham, and Rick Minor.<sup>43</sup>

According to the historic context compiled from these sources, the Coast Fork area, like other central valleys of the county was settled via donation land claims and the prairies along the Willamette River became the first areas to be developed for farming.<sup>44</sup> The dominant cultural landscape components associated with the agrarian landscape along the Coast Fork through the 1880s included "large field patterns and land use related to grain farming in the late nineteenth century."<sup>45</sup> Farmsteads in this region were commonly built in response to natural features of the landscape and "were often sited at the prairie's edge and on slightly higher terraces."<sup>46</sup> Early claimants chose an area that offered a mix of prairie and woodland to provide for farmland, grazing land, and wood for building and burning. The General Land Office map from 1855 of this area shows the location of early donation land claim boundaries and agricultural fields (marked in the shaded boxes) at the edges of the prairies near the Coast Fork of the Willamette Valley (Figure 4).

The buildings and structures of these early farmsteads along the Coast Fork "were characterized for the period by low pitched gable roofed barns, Classical Revival and vernacular gothic residences and buildings associated with early rural centers."<sup>47</sup> Steven Dotterer, in his work, "Cities and Towns during the Pioneer Days" in *Space, Style and Structure: Building in Northwest America*, writes, "...the Willamette Valley, the first settled agricultural region in the

<sup>43</sup> Thomas Forster et al. eds., *The Cultural and Historic Landscapes of Lane County, Oregon*, 7.

<sup>44</sup> *Ibid.*, 124.

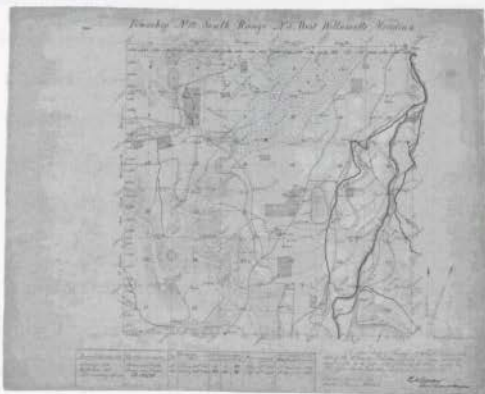
<sup>45</sup> *Ibid.*, 125.

<sup>46</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>47</sup> *Ibid.*

Northwest, was a popular area for the development of towns.”<sup>48</sup> Dotterrer continues, “...the earliest towns were located along the river where they served as shipping points for grain,” yet “until the railroad came through the valley in the early 1870s, few towns were located on the rich prairie lands.”<sup>49</sup> The history of the early pattern of development in the Willamette Valley and of the designs and locations of structures in the landscape provide clues in the current search for evidence of the historic organization of the landscape. The historic siting of farmsteads in response to natural features as well as the large field patterns that characterized early settlement are still present today in some locations in the case study area.

**Figure 4.** GLO map from 1855 showing early donation land claims and field patterns in the case study area.



50

<sup>48</sup> Steven Dotterrer, "Pioneer Days: Cities and Towns," in *Space, Style and Structure: Building in Northwest America*, edited by Thomas Vaughan and Virginia Guest Ferriday (Portland, OR: Oregon Historical Society, 1974), 65.

<sup>49</sup> Ibid.

<sup>30</sup> General Land Office Maps, Quadrant 2: 19S 3W, 1855, University of Oregon Libraries, [http://libweb.uoregon.edu/map/GIS/Data/Oregon/GLO/Quadrant\\_2.htm#19s](http://libweb.uoregon.edu/map/GIS/Data/Oregon/GLO/Quadrant_2.htm#19s) (accessed July 15, 2012).



The eventually named, Southern Pacific Railroad, which arrived in the 1870s, had an important role in the development of the Coast Fork cultural landscape area. The railroad introduced the "influences of the industrialized landscape, among them, new larger, high pitched barn types, late Gothic and vernacular Italianate houses."<sup>51</sup> Philip Dole writes in his work on Buildings and Gardens during the Railroad Era in *Space, Style and Structure: Building in Northwest America*, that "farming operations were affected by a series of inventions arriving in fairly rapid succession and made available by the new railroads."<sup>52</sup> Dole claims that the low profile barn "vanished from new construction" with the introduction of baled or pressed hay, new threshing processes, and the hayfork lift.<sup>53</sup>

The railroad not only influenced farming operations, but had a big impact on the lifespan of the early communities located in Coast Fork cultural landscape area. The early communities located in this area included Creswell, Cloverdale, Walker, Royal, Latham, Lematt, Walden, London, Christman, Starr and Wildwood.<sup>54</sup> Of these early communities, only Creswell, which was eventually located along the rail line, became an incorporated city and Cloverdale, Walker, Walden, and London exist today as small unincorporated communities. The communities of Royal, Latham, Lematt, Christman, Starr and Wildwood were bypassed by the major transportation line and eventually the population of these communities faded. The changing location of the major shipping route influenced the growth of communities in the area as well as the organization of the landscape. The original location of the settlement of Creswell was in fact a few miles east, but residents relocated "across the Coast Fork of the Willamette River to a spot

<sup>51</sup> Thomas Forster et al. eds., *The Cultural and Historic Landscapes of Lane County, Oregon* 125.

<sup>52</sup> Philip Dole, "Railroad Era: Buildings and Gardens," in *Space, Style and Structure*, 210.

<sup>53</sup> *Ibid.*, 211.

<sup>54</sup> Steven Dotterrer, "Pioneer Days: Cities and Towns," in *Space, Style and Structure*, 65.

that the railroad reached by 1871.”<sup>55</sup> The town center of Creswell grew around the railroad line, a growth that was furthered by the introduction of Highway 99, which ran parallel to the railroad through the town. A topographic map of the area from 1921 shows the early growth of the town center around the railroad and the highway (Figure 5).

**Figure 5.** Excerpt from 1921 topographic map showing growth of the early town center of Creswell around the railroad and Highway 99



56

Completed through the Willamette Valley in the 1930s, Highway 99, “the county’s principal north/south artery,” introduced “agricultural innovation associated with the twentieth

<sup>55</sup> “Brief History of Creswell” in *Creswell Civic Improvement Club and Library, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*, (United States Department of the Interior: National Park Service, December 12, 2007), 10.

<sup>56</sup> Oregon: Cottage Grove Quadrangle, Department of the Interior, *U.S. Geological Survey*, 1921.

century landscape of commerce."<sup>57</sup> According to the historical research of the historic themes identified during the 1986 study, the three "principle agricultural developments were the growth of a dairy industry, the small cannery or fresh market farm and the livestock ranch."<sup>58</sup> The landscape of commerce is characterized by "the exchange or buying and selling of commodities in a county-wide system," and is marked by "rise of the non-agricultural population both of the County's towns and rural areas."<sup>59</sup> Road development, particularly Highway 99, brought new "patterns of diversified market farming...and the growth of row crop farms," to the Willamette Valley.<sup>60</sup> The rise of the non-agricultural population is evident in the growth of the town center of Creswell during the 1930s and 1940s, which led to an increase in the number of smaller lot sizes in an area that had once been dominated by larger agricultural fields. Today, evidence of a housing boom in the area during the 1930s and 1940s can be seen along Highway 99 where the landscape is characterized by numerous houses dating from this period located on smaller residential lots. Many houses along the Highway display the character defining features commonly associated with buildings of this era and include mainly smaller bungalow and early ranch style houses.

In *Doorways Into History*, Josephine Evans Harpham writes "Creswell was founded by Ben Holiday [sic], a prominent railroad man of his time," in 1873 and "was named in honor of Postmaster-General A.J. Creswell."<sup>61</sup> In 1871 James Robinett and Alvin Hughes donated the land for the platting of the town.<sup>62</sup> The early economy "centered around a grist mill in the community," and, the early agriculture in Creswell "included wheat, cattle, and hog farming,

<sup>57</sup> <http://www.cj.creswell.or.us/index.php?q=node/29> (accessed March 5th, 2012).

<sup>58</sup> Thomas Forster et al. eds., *The Cultural and Historic Landscapes of Lane County, Oregon*, 81.

<sup>59</sup> Ibid.

<sup>60</sup> Ibid.

<sup>61</sup> Josephine Evans Harpham, *Doorways Into History* (Josephine Evans Harpham, 1966), 16.

<sup>62</sup> "Brief History of Creswell" in *Creswell Civic Improvement Club and Library, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*, (United States Department of the Interior: National Park Service, December 12, 2007), 10.

with fruit trees adding to the economy by the end of the nineteenth century”<sup>63</sup> Orchards became a significant factor in the economy of the area and by 1909 “there were 5,000 acres of producing orchards, a cannery, a packing plant, and a fruit dryer.”<sup>64</sup> Today the evidence of the orchard-based economy is still visible in many of the surrounding rural areas of Creswell in the form of both producing and remnant fruit and nut orchards.

Creswell’s location along the historic transportation systems of the Southern Pacific rail line, Highway 99 and, later Interstate-5, completed in 1966, has “influenced the type of jobs found locally, which continue to be primarily in agriculture and timber processing.”<sup>65</sup> Today the city has a population of 5,030 and the average annual growth rate between 1970 and 2005 was 3.9%.<sup>66</sup> This growth rate is higher than the annual average growth rate of Lane County, which makes it a good area for study as an example of a rural area experiencing a large amount of population growth, especially with the noted “sharp increase in the number of single family homes between 2000 and 2005.”<sup>67</sup> While Oregon’s land use laws aim to restrict non-rural related development in rural areas, it is likely that the rural landscape in the sample area is being impacted by the expanding population. Many features related to the history of the case study area that illustrate the early organization and development patterns of the area are present in the landscape today. The historic context is an important part of the interpretation of the current condition of the landscape, especially in an area that is experiencing a large amount of population growth.

<sup>63</sup> <http://www.ci.creswell.or.us/index.php?q=node/29> (accessed March 5th, 2012).

<sup>64</sup> Ibid.

<sup>65</sup> Ibid.

<sup>66</sup> Ibid.

<sup>67</sup> Ibid.

### CHAPTER III

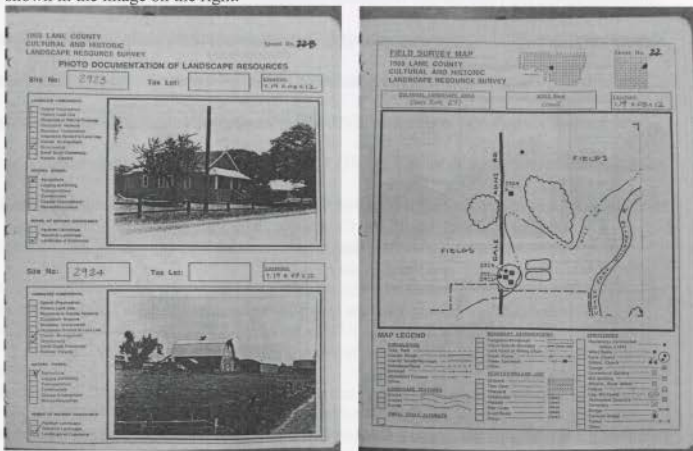
#### METHODOLOGY

The methodology employed in this project involved data collection and comparison in order to analyze the observed changes and the current condition of the landscape in the case study area. The major steps involved in this project are: 1. Data Collection and Research, 2. Field Survey, 3. Comparison with the 1986 survey, 4. Analysis of Results, 5. Implications, and finally, 6. Conclusions and Recommendations. Following the organization of the 1986 survey, an entire township and range was chosen as the case study area, excluding land within urban growth boundaries. Once the case study area was chosen all of the available data collected in the 1986 project for that area was located and organized. The data gathered in the 1986 survey included information about the history and conditions of the Coast Fork cultural landscape, which was found in the published *Summary Report of the 1986 Lane County Cultural and Historic Landscape Resources Survey*. Additional research was conducted into the history and development of the case study area drawing upon the research compiled in: *Space, Style and Structure: Building in Northwest America*, edited by Thomas Vaughan and Virginia Guest Ferriday; the National Register nomination for the historic Creswell Public Library and Civic Improvement Clubhouse; as well as historic topographic and General Land Office (GLO) maps of the area. The field data collected in 1986 is located in storage boxes at the Lane County Historical Museum. Included in the field data material at the Museum are the survey pages for each landscape component (organized by section), site maps, aerial photographs (1943 and 1984) and the color slide photographs taken during the survey between the years of 1982-1986 (Figure 6). More detailed survey notes and a copy of the blank survey packets that were handed out to



each surveyor are located at the Lane County Planning Office. Because of the large size of some of the maps, the large number of pages of survey data, and the limited scanning capabilities of the Historical Museum, all of the survey pages pertaining to the specific case study area were photographed, and the approximately 100 color slides that were taken in the area were borrowed and scanned at the University of Oregon.

**Figure 6.** Example of survey pages from the 1986 study; landscape resources shown in image on the left with the corresponding survey map of the location of the resource shown in the image on the right.



### Field Survey

The methods used in the 1986 survey followed the framework provided by National Register Bulletin 30, "Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes," and the same guidelines were followed during the current project. First published in 1984,

Bulletin 30 was the first National Register Bulletin to address the cultural value of rural landscapes, and it "defines a rural historic landscape, describes its characteristics, and suggests practical methods for survey and research. It also closely examines how the National Register criteria can be applied."<sup>68</sup> The Guidelines include a classification system for documenting the physical components and characteristics of the rural landscape. At the time of its use in the 1986 project, the Guidelines in Bulletin 30 included ten cultural landscape components/characteristics. These components were used as a checklist for recording and classifying the features of the landscape during the 1986 survey. Those ten components/characteristics are still included in the Guidelines, but they have been updated slightly to include one more component/characteristic, *Cultural Traditions*. These eleven components were then used to record the landscape features of the case study area in the current study. The eleven components/characteristics used to survey each one-square-mile-section included:

Land Uses and Activities, Patterns of Spatial Organization, Response to the Natural Environment, Cultural Traditions, Circulation Networks, Boundary Demarcations, Vegetation Related to Land Use, Buildings, Structures and Objects, Clusters, Archeological Sites, and Small-scale elements.<sup>69</sup>

Each one-square-mile section of the township and range (19S 03W) of the case study area was re-surveyed one section at a time, with two main goals: first, to re-survey the entire landscape in the section according to the current NPS guidelines in Bulletin 30, and second, to evaluate the integrity of the landscape taking into account the noticeable changes since it was surveyed in 1986. In order to better evaluate overall change in the landscape, the aerial photographs from 1983, which were used in the 1986 study, were compared to current satellite images and the following observations were considered: changes in the ratio of developed to

<sup>68</sup> Linda Flint McClelland et al., "Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes," *National Register Bulletin Number 30*. (U.S. Department of the Interior: National Park Service, 1999), 1.

<sup>69</sup> *Ibid.*, 3.

undeveloped land (including ratio of forests to fields, which may indicate changing land use), new or abandoned roads, changes in boundary demarcations such as fences, walls, tree lines, hedge rows, and ditches, number and organization of building clusters, major changes in both natural and planted vegetation (big masses gone or added), and overall spatial organization of the features within the landscape. Finally, the specific resources and landscape components photographed during the 1986 survey were located in each section and re-photographed, taking care to capture the same composition of the previous photograph as much as possible.

The specific landscape components and resources were recorded in the 1986 project because of their observed age and integrity as well as their significance in relationship to one of the identified historic themes (subsistence living, agriculture, logging, mining and fishing, transportation, communities, or resort recreation) as well as the broader periods of historic significance, which included: the agrarian landscape (1846-1940), the industrialized landscape (1870-1940), and the landscape of commerce (1890-1940). During the re-examination of the area, the associated historic themes and periods of significance were noted, but the landscape features were not assessed for their historic significance as the focus of the project was to evaluate the change in the landscape that has occurred in the last thirty years.

### **Comparison**

Of the approximately 100 resources photographed during the 1986 project, seventy-one resources were either located, or the exact area where they had previously existed was found. The remaining twenty-nine resources could not be located, either because they were not mapped in the original survey, they were labeled incorrectly, or it is possible that the likely location of the resources has changed beyond recognition. Due to the ambiguity surrounding the verification of their existence or demolition, these remaining twenty-nine resources were not



included in the statistical analysis. Although it may be likely that some of those twenty-nine resources have been lost, incorporating them into the statistics would skew the data in a manner that could not be confirmed by the survey. The seventy-one located resources were re-photographed and then evaluated for the degree of change that had occurred in the time since they were first recorded in the original survey. The resources were then placed into one of three categories: No Change, Partial Change, and Fully Changed. The identified resources encompass all landscape features, and therefore they include both manmade and natural features present within the landscape. The entire composition of landscape features recorded in each photograph was considered in the comparisons between the photographs taken during the 1986 project and the current photographs. For the purposes of organization of this study, the term "resource" refers to the entire composition of the landscape in the photograph that was identified during the original survey. The term "feature" applies to any definable element of the landscape such as a building or structure, orchard, fence line, vegetation, or an organization of such elements that was identified in the photograph of the specific resource. Because the natural features of a landscape constantly change, the terms used to categorize these resources must be carefully defined.

Because, as Bulletin 30 explains, "No landscape will appear exactly as it did fifty or one hundred years ago... the seven qualities of integrity...are applied to the rural landscape in special ways."<sup>70</sup> The seven aspects of integrity outlined in the National Register criteria include: Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, and Association. The assessment of integrity is applied to landscapes in ways that differ from the evaluation of the integrity of buildings. In the evaluation of the integrity of buildings and structures, aspects such as design,

---

<sup>70</sup> "Assessing Historic Integrity," *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes*, National Register Bulletin Number 30 (U.S. Department of the Interior: National Park Service, 1999), 22.

materials, and workmanship are more clearly presented in the form of the manipulation of manmade materials. For example, when considering the integrity of design in a building or structure, it is the clearly defined composition of elements that are evaluated, such as the size and shape of the structure, as well as the placement of doors, windows, and decorative elements. In a landscape however, design can include the composition of "areas of land use, roadways, buildings and structures, and vegetation," and can also relate "to the functional organization of vegetation, topography, and other characteristics."<sup>71</sup> In a rural landscape, multiple features contribute to several aspects of integrity, and "the relationship of landscape characteristics and integrity is complex," as is explained in National Register Bulletin 30:

Patterns of spatial organization, circulation networks, and clusters directly relate to design and strongly influence the cohesiveness of a landscape. Boundary demarcations, small-scale elements, vegetation, and the evidence of responses to the natural environment all add to location and setting as well as design. Continuing or compatible land uses and activities enhance integrity of feeling and association. Buildings and structures, vegetation, small-scale elements, and land uses all reflect materials, workmanship, and design.<sup>72</sup>

Because of the dynamic nature of landscape features, the designation of "no change" allows for a reasonable amount of change within limits. Vegetation, for example, "as material, presents a complex problem. Plants do not remain static but change over time and have a predictable lifespan. Plants and trees are subject to blights and disease and may be damaged by weather and climatic changes."<sup>73</sup> Therefore, when evaluating a natural feature this determination does not indicate that it is exactly the same as it appeared thirty years ago, but rather that the combination of elements are present that convey the same function and relationship of the features to each other and to the landscape. For example, a hedgerow present in the landscape

<sup>71</sup> "Assessing Historic Integrity," *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes*, National Register Bulletin Number 30 (U.S. Department of the Interior: National Park Service, 1999), 25.

<sup>72</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>73</sup> *Ibid.*, 22.

thirty years ago may have been replaced with a different type of shrub altogether, yet the use of the feature as a boundary demarcation or decorative element in the landscape has remained consistent over the last thirty years. While "original plant materials may enhance integrity, their loss does not necessarily destroy it," and according to Bulletin 30, "vegetation similar to historic species in scale, type, and visual effect will generally convey integrity of setting."<sup>74</sup>

A determination of "partial change" indicates that multiple elements or a combination of features within the landscape have been altered or removed. For natural features, the determination of "partial change" indicates the elements have changed beyond the limits of what occurs naturally as they grow, change, and die, or that the relationships between features have been altered. For a building or structure, the determination of "partial change" indicates that the character defining features of the building or structure have been significantly altered. This may include, but is not limited to, changes in massing, or major changes in location or size of fenestration. A determination of "fully changed" indicates that the features have been removed entirely or have been altered in such a way that their relationship and function within the landscape is no longer recognizable. For the purpose of defining the categories used to assess change, there is some distinction between a natural feature and a building or structure, yet the comparison considers all landscape resources equally. While those resources previously identified significant have been noted, the ultimate goal of this project is not to evaluate the historic significance of the landscape and its components, but rather to assess how the landscape has changed in the last thirty years using this sample area as a case study.

Each resource has been entered into a spreadsheet in which the following were recorded: the resource number assigned during the 1986 survey, location of resource, type of resource,

---

<sup>74</sup> "Assessing Historic Integrity," *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes*, National Register Bulletin Number 30 (U.S. Department of the Interior: National Park Service, 1999), 23.

amount of change, condition and integrity, type of change seen, and threats or changes in the surrounding landscape. In addition to the organization of resources into the categories listed above, color was added to the spreadsheet for quick identification and classification. Resources identified as highly significant in the 1986 project have been starred and highlighted in pink, rows have been highlighted in peach where the resource has experienced partial change, highlighted in yellow where the resource is fully changed, and resources perceived as threatened have been indicated in purple. By entering the data into the spreadsheet, the resources can be arranged geographically as well as by the degree of change in order to determine possible patterns and assess how the landscape in this area has changed in the last thirty years.

| Resource Name   | Location    | Condition   | Integrity   | Threats     |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. [illegible]  | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 2. [illegible]  | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 3. [illegible]  | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4. [illegible]  | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 5. [illegible]  | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 6. [illegible]  | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 7. [illegible]  | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 8. [illegible]  | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 9. [illegible]  | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 10. [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

## CHAPTER IV

### RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

The seventy-one resources were entered into the spreadsheet where they were analyzed according to the degree of change (Table A.) as well as the type of change observed (Table B.). By organizing the results of the current survey into two different tables they more clearly illustrate not only the degree to which the landscape has changed over the last thirty years, but more specifically, *how* it has changed. The results displayed in the two tables below reveal that the landscape in the case study area has experienced change at a rate of approximately fifty percent in the last thirty years. The results also indicate that landscape features identified as "small-scale elements" and features related to "historic land use" have experienced the most change when compared to the other types of landscape features identified in the case study area.

Of the seventy-one total resources re-surveyed, the degree of change is displayed in Table A. below:

**Table A. Total Change in Case Study Area**

|   | <b>Total Number of Resources</b> | <b>None</b> | <b>Partial</b> | <b>Fully</b> |
|---|----------------------------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| <b>Amount of Change Experienced</b>           | 71                               | 36 (51%)    | 27 (38%)       | 8 (11%)      |
| <b>Designated as Highly Significant</b>       | 18 (25%)                         | 12 (33%)    | 5 (19%)        | 1 (13%)      |
| <b>Perceived as Threatened</b>                | 14 (20%)                         | 10 (28%)    | 4 (15%)        | N/A          |
| <b>Both Highly Significant and Threatened</b> | 4 (6%)                           | 3 (8%)      | 1 (4%)         | N/A          |



The table above provides the breakdown of the re-surveyed resources displaying the amount of observed change experienced across the top row of the table, with the each subsequent row indicating the number of total resources designated as significant, or threatened, or both. From the table above it can be seen that approximately half of the resources re-surveyed have changed. Further dissected, thirty-eight percent, or twenty-seven, of the seventy-one total resources experienced partial change, and eleven percent, or eight, resources were fully changed. Of the thirty-six resources, or fifty-one percent, that experienced no change, twelve of them, or thirty-three percent, were designated as highly significant by the survey conducted in 1986. The original survey followed the guidelines in Bulletin 30 for evaluating significance however the associations that led to the designation of highly significant were not listed. It is unknown then, whether a resource was listed as significant due to its association with an important person, place, event, or design as specified by National Register criteria. Of the twenty-seven resources that displayed partial change, five resources, or nineteen percent, were previously identified as highly significant. Of the eight resources that were fully changed, one resource, or thirteen percent, had been previously designated as highly significant, however the type of significance of these resources is unknown.

Another category used in this study to organize the results is labeled, "perceived as threatened." A determination of "threatened" is based upon field observations made during the current survey of changes in the area surrounding the resource that significantly altered the setting and/or appeared to be encroaching upon the resource. A designation of "threatened" was also applied to those resources found to be in poor condition and which were in danger of loss without future intervention. However, no research was conducted into unseen conditions which may threaten each resource such as proposed city developments or demolition permits. The



observation of threats therefore is based upon elements perceived in the surroundings only, through limited field observation and can be thought of as an estimate; the actual number of threatened resources may be higher or lower. While the comparisons of the photographs from thirty years ago to the current photographs only consider those elements present in the images, the larger setting surrounding the resources was noted as a possible indicator of change. Of the thirty-six resources that experienced no change, ten resources, or twenty-eight percent, were perceived as threatened. Of the twenty-seven resources that experienced partial change, four resources, or fifteen percent were perceived as threatened. Table A above also shows the number of resources that were both, previously designated as highly significant in 1986 and perceived to be threatened today. Of the thirty-six resources with no change, three resources, or eight percent, were both previously identified as highly significant and currently perceived to be threatened. Of the twenty-seven resources with partial change, one resource, or four percent, had been previously identified as highly significant and appeared to be threatened today.

The table shows that those resources that were completely altered make up the smallest percentage of the total (eleven percent) yet when thought of in terms of the short amount of time in which these changes have occurred, eleven percent seems like a rather large amount of loss experienced in just thirty years. Further, when combining the resources that have experienced partial change together with those with full change, it becomes clear that nearly half of the resources surveyed have experienced notable changes. While the purpose of this project is not to evaluate historic significance, the integrity of those resources that were identified by the original survey as significant should be examined. Although the specific significance of these resources is unknown, it is important to record the current integrity of these resources in order to gauge how the surrounding changes may be impacting significant resources. Of the eighteen total

resources in this study area that were identified as significant by the 1986 survey, only one resource has been fully changed and five have experienced partial change, leaving the majority of significant resources (twelve of eighteen) unchanged. However, of the twelve unchanged significant resources, three are perceived as threatened, and the unseen threats, such as prospective development or changing land ownership, may be much greater. Although the majority of resources designated as significant has remained unchanged they may be in danger of future loss either due to surrounding pressures, or more often, due to the fact that they have high integrity, but are in poor condition. In some cases a resource has high integrity because it has remained largely unchanged since its period of significance due to neglect rather than strict maintenance and is therefore in poor condition. From a conservation standpoint, these remaining significant resources provide an opportunity for investigation into possible National Register listing in order to provide recognition, education, as well as incentive for preservation.

It should also be noted that the current reevaluation of the landscape in the case study area only considers the seventy-one resources that were relocated, or the area where they had previously stood was identified. If the remaining twenty-nine resources that were thrown out of the study are put back into the equation of the degree of change in the case study area, the amount of loss may indeed be much higher. It is possible that of the 100 total resources identified in this township and range, thirty-seven have been lost which would have much more urgent implications for the amount of change occurring in the rural landscapes of Lane County. However, for the purposes of this project, the statistical analysis only includes information that can be verified by the current survey data.

Determining the degree of change that has occurred in the landscape in the last thirty years is just one part of understanding the evolution of the landscape. For a more complete

picture of how the landscape in the case study area has changed, the amount of change experienced by each different type of landscape feature is analyzed in Table B below.

**Table B. Type of Change in the Case Study Area**

| Identified Landscape Features/Resource Type | Total | No Change | Partial Change | Fully Changed |
|---|-------|-----------|----------------|---------------|
| Building/Structure                          | 62    | 30 (48%)  | 25 (40%)       | 7 (11%)       |
| Vegetation Related to Land Use              | 13    | 7 (54%)   | 4 (31%)        | 2 (15%)       |
| Small-Scale Element                         | 3     | 1 (33%)   | 2 (67%)        | 0             |
| Historic Land Use                           | 3     | 1 (33%)   | 2 (67%)        | 0             |
| Spatial Organization                        | 2     | 0         | 2 (100%)       | 0             |
| Response to Natural Features                | 5     | 4 (80%)   | 1 (20%)        | 0             |
| Circulation Network                         | 6     | 5 (83%)   | 1 (17%)        | 0             |
| Cluster Arrangement                         | 10    | 6 (60%)   | 4 (40%)        | 0             |

Of the ten landscape components/characteristics used to record the landscape during the 1986 study, eight components/characteristics were identified in the area of the case study. Other than cultural traditions, (which was added to the survey criteria by the NPS after 1986), the components not identified in this area include boundary demarcations, and archeological sites. Because of the very large scale of the 1986 survey, "not all components could be documented in detail," and only those components that related to the overall patterns of historic significance were identified.<sup>75</sup> All landscape components are present in the case study area, yet only the

<sup>75</sup> Thomas Forster et al. eds., *The Cultural and Historic Landscapes of Lane County, Oregon*, 51.

components seen to relate to historic patterns were identified during the 1986 study, therefore limiting the types of components used in the comparison and evaluation of change in the landscape. Boundary demarcations are a very common landscape feature and it is unclear exactly why they were not included in the original survey. The issues surrounding some of the limitations and challenges of the previous as well as the current survey will be discussed in Chapter VII.

In Table B the eight different types of landscape features identified in the 1986 survey are seen in the column on the left side of the table. The number and percentage of change experienced by each type of resource is displayed in the columns to the right. The categories included in Table B are not mutually exclusive. A resource, for example, could contain multiple landscape features including a building/structure, cluster arrangement, historic land use and a response to natural features. In most examples, resources identified in the 1986 survey were assigned one resource number yet multiple types of landscape features were identified in the photograph of the resource. For example, the photograph labeled "resource #2908" shows a house and a row of maple trees, and the landscape features identified for this resource include; "structure," and "vegetation related to land use" (Figure 7).

Figure 7. Example survey page showing resource #2908 includes two types of landscape features (vegetation related to land use and structures).

1985 LANE COUNTY  
CULTURAL AND HISTORIC  
LANDSCAPE RESOURCE SURVEY

Sheet No. 17D

PHOTO DOCUMENTATION OF LANDSCAPE RESOURCES

Site No: 2908 Tax Lot: LEADING 1.14 8.034 02

LANDSCAPE COMPONENTS:

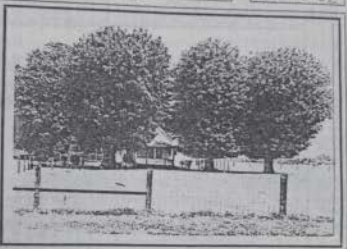
- ☐ Special Organizations
- ☐ Historic Land Use
- ☐ Response to Natural Features
- ☐ Circulation Network
- ☒ Building Structures
- ☒ Vegetation Related to Land Use
- ☐ Cluster Arrangement
- ☐ Streetways
- ☐ Street Sign Elements
- ☐ Historic Streets

HISTORIC IMAGES:

- ☒ Agriculture
- ☐ Logging and Mining
- ☐ Transportation
- ☐ Communities
- ☐ Cultural Development
- ☐ Regional Recreation

PERIOD OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE:

- ☒ Agrarian Landscape
- ☐ Industrial Landscape
- ☐ Landscape of Commerce



In Table B it can be seen that the large majority of features identified in the landscape were classified as "structures." The landscape components identified as structures, encompasses "various types of buildings, structures, and objects that serve human needs related to the occupation and use of the land."<sup>76</sup> The large number of structures present in the case study area is not unexpected as "more structures than any other component" were identified in the 1986 survey throughout Lane County.<sup>77</sup> The table also illustrates that approximately half of the structures recorded experienced change, either partial or full, which is similar to the overall amount of change observed in the landscape shown in Table A. Further, eleven percent of the structures in the landscape have been fully changed, which is the same percentage of total resources which experienced a full change as seen in Table A. If the degree of overall change

<sup>76</sup> "Characteristics of the Rural Landscape," *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes*, National Register Bulletin Number 30 (U.S. Department of the Interior: National Park Service, 1999), 6.

<sup>77</sup> Thomas Forster et al. eds., *The Cultural and Historic Landscapes of Lane County, Oregon*, 16.



seen in the landscape is considered to be the average, it may be concluded that the amount of change seen in structures is average when compared to the larger whole.

The landscape feature seen in the second highest frequency is vegetation related to land use. According to the original survey, vegetation related to land use "includes not only crops, trees, or shrubs planted for agricultural and ornamental purposes, but also trees that have grown up incidentally along fence lines, beside roads, or in abandoned fields."<sup>78</sup> Of the thirteen features that were recorded as vegetation related to land use, seven or fifty-four percent, experienced no change, four features, or thirty-one percent, experienced partial change, and two or fifteen percent, were fully changed. The percentage of change observed in features designated as vegetation related to land use is also similar to the overall pattern of change seen in the landscape, suggesting vegetation related to land use is also changing at an average rate relative to the overall degree of landscape change in the area.

The overall pattern of the amount of change in the landscape is not observed however in the other six categories of landscape features shown in Table B. Both small-scale elements, and historic land use features experienced sixty-seven percent partial change and thirty-three percent no change, with none of the features in these categories experiencing a full change. Historic land use refers to those land use practices that "have shaped, molded and altered the landscape, such as farming, mining, or logging."<sup>79</sup> Features related to historic land use in rural landscapes include: fields, pastures, orchards, open range, terraces, commons, cemeteries, playing fields, parks, mining areas, quarries, and logging areas.<sup>80</sup> The definition of small-scale elements

<sup>78</sup> "Characteristics of the Rural Landscape," *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes*, National Register Bulletin Number 30 (U.S. Department of the Interior: National Park Service, 1999), 5.

<sup>79</sup> Thomas Forster et al., eds., *The Cultural and Historic Landscapes of Lane County, Oregon*, 140.

<sup>80</sup> "Documentation of Landscape Characteristics" *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes*, National Register Bulletin Number 30 (U.S. Department of the Interior: National Park Service, 1999), 18.



includes features "such as a foot bridge or road sign," and "may be characteristic of a region and occur repeatedly throughout an area."<sup>81</sup> Small-scale elements "also include minor remnants—such as canal stones, road traces, mill stones, individual fruit trees, abandoned machinery, or fence posts."<sup>82</sup> While none of the features identified as small-scale elements or historic land use experienced a full change, the majority of features of this type have experienced a partial change. The larger percentage of change experienced by small-scale elements may be due to the nature of these elements as "minor remnants" which possibly increases their susceptibility to loss.

The next landscape feature in Table B, spatial organization, refers to the "overall pattern of the circulation networks, areas of land use, natural features, clusters of structures, and division of property."<sup>83</sup> Two landscape features were identified as examples of historic spatial organization, both of which experienced partial change in the form of additions or demolitions of structures within the historic spatial organization. Landscape features conveying aspects of historical spatial organization can be expressed as "large-scale patterns characterizing the settlement and early history of a rural area," and "may remain constant, while individual features, such as buildings and vegetation, change over time."<sup>84</sup> The partial change experienced by all features identified as examples of historic spatial organization in the case study area indicates that the overall "large-scale patterns" are visible, yet individual elements of that organization are experiencing change. For example, resource #2919 was identified by the 1986 survey as an example of historical spatial organization showing field patterns along the donation land claim boundary. The photograph of the resource taken in 1986 depicts an open valley surrounded by mountains in the background, but the current image of the resource shows that

<sup>81</sup> "Characteristics of the Rural Landscape" *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes*, National Register Bulletin Number 30 (U.S. Department of the Interior: National Park Service, 1999), 6.

<sup>82</sup> Ibid.

<sup>83</sup> Ibid.

<sup>84</sup> Ibid., 4.

1885 LANE COUNTY



elements on the settlement and development of this area of the rural landscape is still largely visible.

A similar percentage of change is seen in the landscape features identified as good depictions of historic circulation networks. Of the six features identified as circulation networks, five or eighty-three percent, experienced no change and one, or seventeen percent, experienced partial change. A circulation network is defined as "systems for transporting people, goods, and raw materials from one point to another. They range in scale from livestock trails and footpaths, to roads, canals, major highways, and even airstrips"<sup>86</sup> (Figure 9). As part of the organization of rural communities, the location of circulation networks is sometimes a response to major natural features in the landscape, which may account for the similarities in the amount of change seen in features identified as circulation networks and response to natural elements.

The last category of landscape features shown on Table B, is cluster arrangements. A cluster arrangement refers to "groupings of buildings, fences, and other features, as seen in a farmstead, ranch, or mining complex," that may "result from function, social tradition, climate, or other influences, cultural or natural."<sup>87</sup> It can be seen that of the ten features listed as clusters, six, or sixty percent, experienced no change, and the remaining four, or forty percent, experienced partial change. The percentage of change to clusters seen here indicates that of the structures identified by the original survey, those designated as belonging to a cluster experienced less change than the structures not identified as belonging to a cluster. All clusters identified in the case study area are farm clusters containing agricultural outbuildings as well as residential buildings. In most examples, changes are seen in the form of alterations to a minority of the buildings belonging to the cluster while the majority of the cluster remains intact. It may

<sup>86</sup> "Characteristics of the Rural Landscape" *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes*, National Register Bulletin Number 30 (U.S. Department of the Interior: National Park Service, 1999), 5.

<sup>87</sup> Ibid.

be the case that farm clusters have experienced less change because of their link to agricultural land use in rural areas that has been slower to change. However, the causes of change in the area were not investigated during the survey.

**Figure 9.** Original survey page showing an example of a circulation network (early stage coach road, now Deberry Rd.)

1985 LANE COUNTY  
CULTURAL AND HISTORIC  
LANDSCAPE RESOURCE SURVEY

Sheet No. 206

PHOTO DOCUMENTATION OF LANDSCAPE RESOURCES

Site No: 3432 Tax Lot: LOCATION: T. 19 N. 03 E. 20

LANDSCAPE COMPONENTS:

- ☐ Spatial Organization
- ☐ Historic Land Use
- ☐ Response to Natural Features
- ☒ Circulation Network
- ☐ Boundary Demarcation
- ☐ Vegetation Related to Land Use
- ☐ Cluster Arrangement
- ☐ Woodlands
- ☐ Small Scale Elements
- ☐ Historic Structure

HISTORIC THEMES:

- ☐ Agriculture
- ☐ Logging and Mining
- ☒ Transportation
- ☐ Communities
- ☐ Coastal Development
- ☐ Recreational

RECORD OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE:

- ☐ Agrarian Landscape
- ☐ Recreational Landscape
- ☒ Landscape of Commerce




Table A illustrates the total amount of change observed in the case study area that has occurred to each resource in approximately the last thirty years. The same table also illustrates which of those resources were previously identified as significant, which resources are currently perceived as threatened, and those resources that are identified as both significant and threatened. The results of this layer of analysis show approximately how much change has occurred in the last thirty years, and the possible amount of imminent change based upon perceived threats. Table A shows that a slight majority of the resources remain intact, followed by those exhibiting partial change, and finally those having experienced full change with the smallest percentage.

While the majority of resources experienced no change, thirty-eight percent experienced partial change and eleven percent were fully altered in only thirty years.

Considering the relatively short amount of time in which this change has occurred, as well as the finding that twenty percent of the resources re-surveyed are currently perceived to be threatened (based upon observations made during the field work) the results of this analysis indicate that the rural landscape in this area is experiencing notable change. The changes are sometimes subtle when considered individually, but when considered in aggregate they represent significant alterations to the larger patterns of the rural landscape. For example, a change in vegetation related to land use in one section and an alteration of a cluster arrangement in another section when considered separately may not indicate a major pattern of change, yet when the bigger picture is examined, it may be seen that historical patterns that were once visible in the landscape are disappearing.

Table A displays the *amount* of change that has occurred since the original survey was conducted, and Table B illustrates the type of change that has occurred. It can be seen in Table B that the landscape features identified as either structures or vegetation related to land use experienced an amount of change that is consistent with the overall amount of change seen throughout the case study area. The changes observed in structures were broad and encompassed significant, purposeful, alterations as well as some observed changes resulting from neglect and demolition, yet the majority of changes to structures appeared to be caused by purposeful alterations. Almost all of the features identified as vegetation related to land use in the original survey were planted vegetation, as opposed to naturally occurring, and were often used in the landscape to provide decorative boundaries and divisions of space. Similar to structures, vegetation related to land use experienced change both due to alterations and neglect, with the



majority of changes due to deliberate removal or alterations. This type of purposeful alteration seen occurring in structures and vegetation related to land use is important in the discussion of the lack of integrity in the broader landscape, because it shows a lack of concern or understanding of the importance of the individual features within the rural landscape. It appears as though the relationships between features in the rural landscape are rarely recognized as containing cultural importance, and are altered without consideration of the effect on the surrounding landscape. When individual landscape features are greatly altered their ability to convey their historic significance is diminished, which in turn impacts the cultural and historic organization of the entire landscape.

Landscape features identified as small-scale elements and illustrations of historic land use experienced a greater-than-average amount of change. The specific small-scale landscape features identified in this section included the Hilltop Motel sign, features of the pioneer cemetery, and elements of a farm cluster. The pioneer cemetery was the only resource of this type that remained largely intact. The survey conducted in 1986 identified small-scale elements "only when the field team's research and subsequent field survey led to smaller elements in association with sites already having other cultural and historic features."<sup>88</sup> While the small-scale elements recorded in the original survey were "by no means an exhaustive inventory of small scale elements across the county," they represented elements that were both unique to the site area as well as examples of "historical patterns of similar elements of which there are few remnants."<sup>89</sup> The greater-than-average degree of change observed in small-scale elements indicates that these smaller elements that represent remnants of historical patterns and unique elements of the area are the most vulnerable to change. Historic land use in the Coast Fork

---

<sup>88</sup> Thomas Forster et al. eds., *The Cultural and Historic Landscapes of Lane County, Oregon*, 55.

<sup>89</sup> Ibid.



cultural landscape area was largely agricultural, and the identified landscape features related to this land use include agricultural buildings, as well as visible donation land claim boundaries marked by roads, field patterns, and tree lines. The greater-than-average change observed today in features such as barns and agricultural fields may be an indication of the changing nature of land use in this area, from largely rural to more urban uses.

All landscape features identified as examples of spatial organization experienced partial change. An example of spatial organization identified in the 1986 survey is the organization of a barn cluster and road within a field, identified as resource #2911 (Figure 10). This resource has experienced partial change due to the alterations to the barn cluster, yet the road and the field present the same spatial relationship recorded in the 1986. While the partial change does not have a major impact on the spatial organization of the larger landscape, the individual features are still changing. Further, as land use practices change the spatial organization of historic farm landscapes, for example, are likely to change along with it. The partial change that has occurred to features identified as examples of historic spatial organization in the landscape is occurring on a smaller scale, as can be seen in the previously mentioned example in which the majority of features comprising the spatial organization of the area such as the road, field and remaining structures are still present. The type of change observed in landscape features identified as examples of historic spatial organization indicates that the larger spatial organization has remained intact, yet some of the individual features are changing.

Figure 10. Original survey page showing an example of historic spatial organization

1085 LANE COUNTY  
CULTURAL AND HISTORIC  
LANDSCAPE RESOURCE SURVEY

Sheet No. 19A

PHOTO DOCUMENTATION OF LANDSCAPE RESOURCES

Site No: 2911 Tax Lot: LOCATION: T15 R03 S02

LANDSCAPE COMPONENTS:

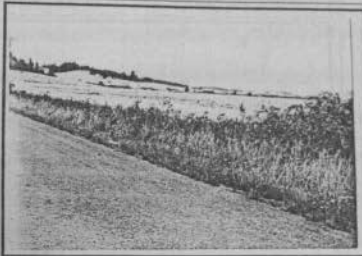
- ☒ Spatial Organization
- ☒ Historic Land Use
- ☒ Response to Natural Features
- ☒ Circulation Network
- ☒ Boundary Definition
- ☒ Vegetation Related to Land Use
- ☒ Cluster Arrangement
- ☒ Structures
- ☒ Peak Scale Element(s)
- ☒ Historic Views(s)

HISTORIC THEMES:

- ☒ Agriculture
- ☒ Logging and Mining
- ☒ Transportation
- ☒ Communities
- ☒ Coastal Development
- ☒ Reclaim/Recreation

PERIOD OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE:

- ☒ Agrarian Landscape
- ☒ Industrial Landscape
- ☒ Landscape of Commerce



The landscape components identified as examples of circulation networks, cluster arrangements, and response to natural features all experienced a less-than-average amount of change when compared to the overall degree of change observed in the entire case study area. The design or placement of elements in the landscape that embody a response to natural features can be seen in many aspects of the physical features of the rural landscape:

Early road systems were sited where passage was easiest through an area. Railroad beds were designed to achieve even grades through rough rivers and ridgelines in many cases. The siting of structures, farm and other rural clusters of buildings also respond to slope, aspect and the prevailing weather.<sup>90</sup>

The response to natural features is in many ways an embedded pattern in this particular area of the rural landscape, as evident in the placement of the major circulation networks. The case study area is located in the southern Willamette Valley and many of the landscape features

<sup>90</sup> Thomas Forster et al. eds., *The Cultural and Historic Landscapes of Lane County, Oregon*, 52.

appear to have responded to the natural topography of the area, which includes gently sloping fields in the valley along the Willamette River that are bounded by the foothills of the Calapooya Mountains to the east and south, and the foothills of the Coast Range to the west. Major circulation networks, such as the Southern Pacific railroad and Highway 99, have been built through the more level areas of the valley, often following earlier transportation routes established by native people and/or early settlers. Circulation networks, as is explained in the original survey, have historically "developed from paths and river travel to primitive wagon and stage routes, railroads and finally paved roads for vehicular traffic."<sup>91</sup> Buildings and structures in the rural landscape are situated at the edges of fields and on higher elevated areas of land to avoid the occasional flood waters of the Willamette River. Not all circulation networks in the area were identified during the 1986 survey, and "only those contemporary circulation networks (paths, roads, railroads) which were historically significant and have physical integrity," were recorded.<sup>92</sup> The small amount of change occurring to circulation networks indicates that features of this type found to be important in the 1986 survey have a continued visual presence in the landscape today.

Cluster arrangements experienced slightly less-than-average amount of change with sixty percent found to have remained unchanged. A cluster arrangement "refers to the intentional placement of cultural elements (usually structures) within a discrete landscape setting," and only farm groups were identified as clusters in the case study area.<sup>93</sup> None of the cluster arrangements identified in the 1986 survey have been fully changed, while individual structures outside of clusters experienced a higher percentage of complete change at eleven percent. These results indicate that clusters are possibly not experiencing as much change as individual

---

<sup>91</sup> Thomas Forster et al. eds., *The Cultural and Historic Landscapes of Lane County, Oregon*, 52-53.

<sup>92</sup> *Ibid.*, 53.

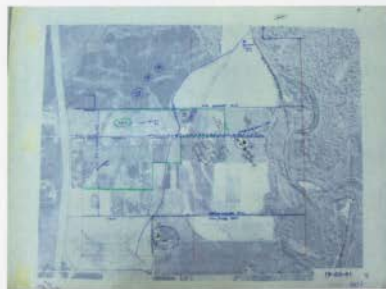
<sup>93</sup> *Ibid.*, 54.

structures in the landscape, yet they are still experiencing partial change which ultimately affects the organization of the cluster and therefore the integrity of the overall arrangement. During the 1986 survey, only those landscape features seen to represent the overall historic patterns in the rural landscape were identified and recorded, therefore there were many features in the landscape that were not included in the survey. This approach was used to record cluster arrangements and it may be the case that the more prominent cluster arrangements recorded in the original survey have retained their integrity due to their prominence and relationship to the land uses of the surrounding rural landscape. Similar to the ways in which the overall spatial organization of landscape features seems to remain intact while smaller elements of those features change, cluster arrangements appear to remain largely unchanged while individual components of the cluster are altered.

A major part of the current survey was the comparison of the aerial photographs used in the 1986 project with current satellite images (Figure 11). The comparison of the images in each section sought to identify major changes in large masses of vegetation, buildings and structures, ratio of open fields to forested land, infill of open space with new development, and road patterns. The results revealed that on a larger scale the spatial organization of the features in the landscape in the majority of the sections surveyed has remained largely intact. Areas that were open fields in 1986 are still so today, and for the most part, the patterns of forested areas remain the same today as well. There are exceptions, of course, and sections that include areas of land inside the urban growth boundaries of Creswell have experienced a large amount of change due to new residential and commercial development, which impacts the setting of those resources located nearby. While the overall spatial organization has remained largely consistent in the last thirty years, the integrity or condition of the components that are part of that organization may be

changing. For example, there are many orchards located in the case study area that are no longer maintained, yet their presence in the landscape contributes to the consistency in the spatial arrangement of the area over the last thirty years. The results of the comparison of aerials and satellite images are consistent with the results on the ground. What can be seen in both results is that landscape elements, such as circulation networks and responses to natural features are still visible in the rural landscape on a larger scale. When the smaller scale landscape features such as structures and vegetation are examined more closely however, a more dramatic picture of change emerges.

**Figure 11.** Example of comparison of aerial photographs used in 1986 survey of each section (image on the left) to the current satellite image of the same section (image on the right).





## CHAPTER V

### IMPLICATIONS

The results of this comparison provide many possible implications for the rural landscapes of Lane County. Although the sample area is not representative of every characteristic or component of all the rural landscapes of Lane County, the amount of change as well as the type of change experienced in this area may be indicative of larger patterns occurring in many rural areas of Lane County. Because it is not the *cause* of change that is examined here, but rather the amount and type of change occurring that is explored, it is possible to apply the results of this project to the larger rural areas of Lane County. While the causes of change may be specific to different rural areas, i.e. population decline and resulting property neglect verses the pressure of growing urban centers, there may be similarities in the ways in which the historic rural landscapes of Lane County are changing. The patterns discovered in the case study area indicate that the most vulnerable features of the rural landscape are the smaller scale elements that in aggregate compose the larger context, as well as features related to historic land use of the rural landscape. Features identified as structures and vegetation related to historic land use appear to be the next most susceptible resources, changing at a rate of approximately fifty percent in thirty years, with eleven percent fully changed. Further, if the resources that were not counted because their location or demolition could not be verified are reconsidered in the equation, the amount of change may be much higher.

While larger scale changes may not be visible or were not occurring at a rapid rate over the last thirty years, small-scale elements of the rural landscape are quickly changing. As land use continues to evolve and drift away from the historical agricultural patterns of use that



initially shaped the rural landscape, the features associated with the historic land use, such as agricultural buildings, and field patterns are likely to disappear. For example, the open fields today are largely the same as they appeared in the 1986 aerials, yet the character, use, and organization of the open fields are changing in ways that are less perceptible. It is important to consider that all of the components in the landscape are connected and "are separated only for the purposes of understanding and describing what cultural landscapes are comprised of. They do not actually exist in the landscape in separation from each other, but relate closely to each other in living landscapes."<sup>94</sup> All of the separate landscape features identified and recorded in this project are indeed connected and as cluster arrangements are altered, for example, and land use changes, the character of the entire rural landscape is affected.

The landscape in the area of the case study does not possess adequate continuous integrity that would warrant National Register listing as a historic district. However, many resources located in the case study area, including both buildings and natural features, merit immediate investigation into possible National Register listing and are continually in danger of losing their historic context as the landscape is altered.

The process and issues concerning the management of historic, rural, and cultural landscapes are very complex and too large to be adequately addressed in this project. However, what can be offered here is a glimpse at the current ways in which the rural landscape is changing as well as possible ways to address these conditions. The results of the comparison of the current findings with those of the 1986 survey revealed that the components of the landscape are changing at a small-scale level first, and the majority of current protection measures which address rural historic landscapes does so on a larger scale. Urban growth boundaries and rural land use laws restrict the type of development that can take place in these areas, but changes to

---

<sup>94</sup> Thomas Forster et al. eds., *The Cultural and Historic Landscapes of Lane County, Oregon*, 49.

the old fence lines marking historic spatial organization, for example, can go unnoticed. Often, preservation efforts are concerned with issues of larger developments occurring in rural areas. However, the project results show that efforts may need to be expanded or altered in order to concentrate on the management of the smaller-scale change occurring in the rural landscapes of Lane County. The process begins with documentation and a more detailed an understanding of the physical conditions of the rural landscape, of which a small part has hopefully been provided in this project. Susan Calafate Boyle in her work, "Natural and Cultural Resources: The Protection of the Natural Landscape," writes of the difficulties of preserving rural landscapes:

Because of the complexity and the size of the resources, it would be presumptuous to present a single, definitive answer at present. However, the first step should be to agree that the protection of these landscapes is important and needs to be addressed systematically to reach some degree of consensus, even if it means agreement that there will not be a single protection strategy for all these landscapes. There should also be some general guidelines that would keep in mind and complement existing historic preservation strategies<sup>95</sup>

Indeed, there may not be a "single protection strategy" and the implications of the results of this project may not be appropriate for other rural areas of Lane County that may have different physical conditions or specific threats that require a different approach. However, the effort must be made to begin to understand these rarely documented areas in order to know how to protect and manage them.

The process of understanding the landscape provides its own challenges to preservation as well. Landscapes are constantly changing and are therefore difficult to define, interpret, and characterize, and as Marion Shoard indicates in the essay, "Why Landscapes are Harder to Protect Than Buildings," "some of the most destructive changes in our landscape are difficult to

---

<sup>95</sup> Susan Calafate Boyle, "Natural and Cultural Resources: The Protection of Vernacular Landscapes" in *Cultural Landscapes: Balancing Nature and Heritage in Preservation Practice*, edited by Richard Longstreth (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2008), 160.

detect, certainly at first glance."<sup>96</sup> The changes found to be occurring in the case study area in many ways reflect Shoard's observations. At first glance the landscape in this area appeared to be largely unchanged in the last thirty years, yet upon closer investigation it became apparent that many small-scale features related to land use are indeed rapidly changing. Part of the challenge in preserving landscapes as opposed to buildings and structures, lies in the difficulty of determining the age of landscape features as well as defining what exactly change in a landscape looks like. Shoard writes, "the feeling that the landscape is a shifting creature, as well as of uncertain age, means that an enormous degree of change can be thrust upon it before anybody notices, let alone complains."<sup>97</sup>

The survey completed in 1986 was groundbreaking in many ways, yet there were opportunities that were missed. The stated goals of the survey were categorized according to the intended audience of the survey. For residents of Lane County, the goal of the survey was "to provide a comprehensive assessment of the character and extent of cultural and historic resources from different periods in the history of Lane County."<sup>98</sup> For Lane County Government the purpose was "to provide an information base for policy decisions regarding directions for management of significant cultural and historic resources in Lane County."<sup>99</sup> The goal for the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office was "to expand the Statewide Inventory of Historic Properties for Lane County."<sup>100</sup> Possibly due to the large scale at which this survey was conducted, there were many holes in the data gathered by the survey, and it failed to provide a comprehensive assessment of the character of cultural and historic resources. Not only were the landscape features not assessed for their relationships within the landscape, the relationship of

<sup>96</sup> Marion Shoard, "Why Landscapes are Harder to Protect than Buildings," 90.

<sup>97</sup> Ibid., 94.

<sup>98</sup> Thomas Forster et al. eds., *The Cultural and Historic Landscapes of Lane County, Oregon*, 6.

<sup>99</sup> Ibid.

<sup>100</sup> Ibid.

the identified features to the historic themes and broad periods of significance were never explained. Gaps in the survey were also discovered in which entire features that appeared to warrant identification were not recorded in the 1986 survey.

The gaps in the data collection of the 1986 survey affected the stated goal of the survey as it relates to Lane County Government and the statewide inventory of the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office [SHPO]. One of the goals of the 1986 project was to expand the inventory of historic and cultural resources, yet the data from the survey was never incorporated into the statewide inventory partly due to inconsistencies and inaccuracies with the recording methods of the survey the data collected. Multiple survey pages from the original survey are missing locating information for the resource, and in some cases the resource is labeled incorrectly all together. Because of these issues, the 1986 survey failed to meet the goals it set to create an inventory of cultural and historic resources for the Oregon SHPO.

Both the Lane County Historic Resource Committee and the Oregon SPHO depend on the inventory of cultural and historic resources for policy and management decisions regarding land use and planning decisions. According to Goal 5 of the Lane County Rural Comprehensive plan, "The County shall continually develop and refine, through review, and update, its inventory of historic sites and resources."<sup>101</sup> The County agency in charge of reviewing the inventory of historic sites and resources is the Lane County Historic Resource Committee, whose tasks include:

...general concern with historical matters in Lane County, to monitor conditions affecting such resources; to devise criteria and methods for the selection of newly-designated historical resources; to advise the staff and officials of the County on

---

<sup>101</sup> "Goal Five: Open Spaces, Scenic and Historic Areas and Natural Resources Lane County," *Rural Comprehensive Plan, General Plan Policies*, (Compiled November 30, 2010), 31.

proposed new historical sites and structures; to oversee the administration of the Historic Structures or Sites ordinance; and other related tasks and duties.<sup>102</sup>

The Historic Structures or Sites ordinance allows "the County to review building permits or demolition permits to ensure that these and other Historic Structures and Sites identified in the future are preserved."<sup>103</sup> "Historic Structures or Sites" referred to in the ordinance, are identified as "property currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places," therefore historic and cultural resources not listed in the National Register are not protected by the ordinance.<sup>104</sup> Although the Historic Resource Committee is encouraged to update its inventory of historic resources, the data from the 1986 survey was never incorporated into this inventory of resources possibly eligible for listing in the National Register. With an incomplete inventory of cultural and historic resources, policy decisions therefore are likely to be uniformed. If the County does not have the complete picture of the cultural and historic resources in the area, the loss of these resources may be occurring at a much higher rate than it is believed.

The 2011-2016, Oregon Historic Preservation Plan "emphasizes identification and surveying of historic resources" and cites "increasing the identification of historic properties through survey," as "the most significant goal for the SPHO over the next five years."<sup>105</sup> The State Preservation Plan regards the survey as "a critical tool for government planning, from the federal level to the smallest towns to rural unincorporated county jurisdictions."<sup>106</sup> In the identification and designation of resources, the Preservation Plan also emphasizes "the intimate connection between the natural landscape and the built environment," particularly in rural

<sup>102</sup> "Goal Five: Open Spaces, Scenic and Historic Areas and Natural Resources Lane County," *Rural Comprehensive Plan, General Plan Policies*, (Compiled November 30, 2010), 31.

<sup>103</sup> "Historic Structures or Sites," Lane Code, Chapter 11-9,

<http://www.lanecounty.org/Departments/CC/LaneCode/Pages/default.aspx> (accessed July 20, 2012).

<sup>104</sup> Ibid.

<sup>105</sup> Oregon Historic Preservation Plan 2011-2016, Oregon State Parks, 4.

<sup>106</sup> Ibid., 8.



communities.<sup>107</sup> However, SHPO only provides grants for survey projects “when funding levels allow,” and without additional surveys the inventory of resources in the Oregon SHPO’s historic sites database will be slow to expand.<sup>108</sup>

Although the State Preservation Plan recognizes the importance of the connection between the landscape and the built environment, rural historic resources are particularly vulnerable. The Lane County Rural Comprehensive Plan limits “substantial rural development,” in areas outside of urban growth boundaries, however “it is recognized that such development may occur.”<sup>109</sup> The Comprehensive Plan follows the guidelines set by the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development [DLCD], which specify that development in rural areas, “—be it residential, commercial or industrial—is permitted by the Statewide Planning Program in order to allow for a variety of lifestyle and community needs.”<sup>110</sup> While there are provisions in place to contain urban-scale development within urban growth boundaries, development is still permitted in rural areas. Without a sufficient inventory of historic resources in these areas, County planners are making their permitting decisions based upon insufficient knowledge of the resources in these rural areas.

The 1986 efforts to create a complete inventory fell short in many ways, yet there was also a disconnect between the goals of the survey and the dominant culture of the time with regards to the management of rural and cultural resources. The undertaking of the survey in the early 1980s represented a pioneering effort to understand and record the rural landscape, however it appears the agencies involved were not capable of receiving and organizing the information. It also may be the case that the enthusiasm which led to the undertaking of the

<sup>107</sup> Oregon Historic Preservation Plan 2011-2016, Oregon State Parks, 8.

<sup>108</sup> Ibid.

<sup>109</sup> *Rural Comprehensive Plan, General Plan Policies*, (Compiled November 30, 2010), 6.

<sup>110</sup> “Rural Development in Oregon” Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development [http://www.oregon.gov/LCD/pages/ruraldev.aspx#Rural\\_Development\\_in\\_Oregon](http://www.oregon.gov/LCD/pages/ruraldev.aspx#Rural_Development_in_Oregon) (accessed June 6, 2012).



1986 survey was overwhelmed by the difficulties associated with maintaining an inventory of rural resources in an area as large as Lane County. At the time of the survey rural landscapes were just beginning to gain visibility as a cultural resource worthy of study, and the framework for the evaluation of these landscapes was still being formulated, and in many ways, still is. Today, the Oregon SHPO database of historic resources is still only a partial inventory, and the agency is still working on ways to maintain and organize its collection of information. However, as SHPO continues to organize its collection of data, the information collected in this massive survey needs to be revisited and incorporated into the database of historic resources. Although the inclusion in the database of historic resources does not guarantee protection, it would provide an idea of the number of historic resources in an area and may influence planning decisions that could affect those resources.

Multiple issues arise when considering measures for protection of rural landscapes. Arnold Alanen, in his essay "Considering the Ordinary," describes "vernacular landscapes," which, he explains, are referred to by the National Park Service as rural historic landscapes. In his essay Alanen observes,

Vernacular landscapes are so ubiquitous in America that only a small number of preservationists have given them much consideration, and they are not generally included in the public's understanding of historic resources. Certainly, not all ordinary or vernacular landscapes can be preserved, nor should all of them be given such attention.<sup>111</sup>

The nature of rural and cultural landscapes as "ordinary" raises the question of how, and more importantly, why they should be recognized and preserved or managed. Alanen offers an explanation:

---

<sup>111</sup> Arnold Alanen, "Considering the Ordinary: Vernacular Landscapes in Small Towns and Rural Areas" in *Preserving Cultural Landscapes in America* eds. Arnold R. Alanen and Robert Z. Melnick (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2000), 140.

As the homogenization of the landscape becomes increasingly evident throughout America, vernacular expressions undoubtedly will assume greater importance because of their ability to exhibit the characteristics and subtleties of the national cultural mosaic. Some vernacular landscapes will be preserved to portray the distinctiveness of different places as they existed at specific points in time, but the real challenge will be to develop both the will and the means to maintain those landscapes that continue to exist and evolve as places where people reside, work, and pursue their everyday activities. If we cannot maintain these evolving landscapes, the vernacular may become an endangered landscape form that belies the very terms *typical* and *ordinary*.<sup>112</sup>

Indeed, every common rural landscape cannot be protected, and "...deciding whether or not to preserve a certain cultural landscape needs to be done after adequate evaluation, and adequate evaluation is facilitated by an understanding of that landscape and its components."<sup>113</sup>

While the 1986 survey provided a broad basis of understanding of the rural Lane County landscape and its components, the decision of whether or not to preserve rural landscapes in the area, or how to do so, has not been addressed. The entire landscape in the case study area does not present a continuous rural historic district in which there is a concentration of "sites, buildings, structures, or objects united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development," yet separate elements that illustrate the area's cultural history are still visible.<sup>114</sup> The challenge then lies in preserving the landscape characteristics which express the subtleties of the cultural history of the area. The first step in meeting this challenge is to update the inventory of resources in order to determine their quantity and location, which could provide an understanding of areas of the landscape that possess these historic characteristics.

While there may be local factors making conditions in the case study area different from other rural areas of Lane County, the percentage and degree of change that has occurred in this

<sup>112</sup> Arnold Alanen, "Considering the Ordinary: Vernacular Landscapes in Small Towns and Rural Areas", 141-142.

<sup>113</sup> Robert Z. Melnick, Stephen L. Stover, and Daniel C. Sporn, *Identifying, Evaluating, and Managing Cultural Landscapes in National Parks* (Kansas State University: Dept. of Landscape Architecture, 1982), 2-8.

<sup>114</sup> "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation," *National Register Bulletin*. (U.S. Department of the Interior: National Park Service), 11.

area in the last thirty years is telling. The case study area is representative of an expanding rural community, however the thirty-square-miles of the sample area encompasses both areas located adjacent to an expanding city center, as well as more isolated, agricultural areas. The expanding urban center of Creswell is impacting the surrounding rural landscape by altering aspects of the integrity, such as setting, design, and feeling of the adjacent landscape features. It is possible that with the growing urban population the economic focus is shifting to the urban center of Creswell causing rural areas to be abandoned or neglected or land use of rural areas to change. Encountered during the field work were agricultural buildings that did not appear to be used for agricultural purposes, as well as new development in rural areas that did not seem to be related to rural land use. It appeared that the threats to resources found in this area were broad and included both pressures from surrounding development and threat of loss due to abandonment and neglect. While the amount of change occurring in other rural areas of Lane County may be higher or lower than is occurring in the case study area, the type of changes are likely to be similar. Common threats to rural areas such as changing land uses and growing urban centers, likely produce common patterns of change. If the amount of change experienced in the case study area is representative of an average of conditions county wide, rural landscapes of Lane County are at risk of significant loss.

## CHAPTER VI

### RECOMMENDATIONS FOR USE AND FURTHER RESEARCH

The recommendations for the use of the data gathered in this project are many. By drawing attention to the original survey, this project aims to promote discussion of the ways in which the information gathered in the 1986 project can be revised and adopted by Lane County as well as be incorporated into the Oregon SHPO inventory of historic resources. Despite the inconsistencies in the original survey, it still contains a large amount of information that could be very useful to planning and preservation decisions in Lane County. The current project could serve as a guide for the revision of the data gathered in the previous survey on a county-wide scale in order to get a more accurate determination of the degree of change that has occurred, and could help to identify areas experiencing extreme loss. This project could also serve as an example of the possibilities for use of many other surveys that were conducted in the earlier decades of the historic preservation movement to not only see what has changed in the physical environment, but to examine how the process and conceptual framework of landscape preservation has evolved.

The enormous amount of information gathered in the 1986 survey of the cultural and historic landscapes of Lane County in many ways is a time capsule of the conditions of the landscape in this area in the 1980s. This data recorded in the 1986 survey could also be re-examined within many different research frameworks in addition to the one presented in this project. Because the 1986 survey only recorded areas outside of the urban growth boundaries, a current survey could look at areas where those boundaries have expanded in order to measure the impact of urban expansion on rural areas of Lane County. Other possibilities include comparing

the current conditions of specific types of resources county-wide to conditions recorded in the 1980s. For example, a survey could be conducted to determine how many structures or buildings built before 1900 that were recorded in the previous survey are still standing. The same method could be used to examine a multitude of different types of resources in different conditions to determine if specific types of resources are more vulnerable to certain environmental pressures. With the massive amount of data collected in the 1986 project the possibilities for further research using this data are nearly unlimited.



## CHAPTER VII

### CHALLENGES

Working with a thirty year old survey that was the first of its kind was not without its challenges and there were multiple issues that complicated the project. For example, there were logistical issues related to gathering the relevant materials from the 1986 project and some of the materials were never located. The majority of the data from the 1986 project is located at the Lane County Historical Museum where there are issues with storage space that made it hard to retrieve the materials and may have led to the loss of some of the material entirely. Missing from the project data are the field notes recorded during the survey that would have provided valuable information on the conditions of the landscape thirty years ago. The survey forms for each resource recorded the type of landscape feature and the associated historic period yet descriptive details of the resource or the surroundings are absent. The absence of this level of detailed information mandated that the condition and integrity comparisons be performed solely based upon the photographs taken during the original survey as well as the aerial images.

Another consideration is the large scope of the 1986 project. Because the previous survey encompassed the entirety of rural landscapes of Lane County, only the landscape features which presented a significant link to the broad periods of historic significance were recorded. Because of this, there are types of landscape features which may have been underrepresented or missed entirely in the 1986 project, and could have possibly affected the results of the comparison. Another problem encountered during this project involved errors in the labeling of the slide photographs taken during the 1986 project as well as inaccuracies in the mapping of resources on the survey forms. Of the 100 resources identified in the case study area, twenty-nine



resources could not be located either due to the fact that their section was labeled incorrectly, or they were recorded incorrectly, or not recorded at all on the survey map. A final challenge was the scope of the current project, which proved to be difficult for one person to manage alone in the time frame allotted, and ideally if the project were to be recreated in other areas of Lane County, it would be done in teams. Despite the challenges and possible inconsistencies encountered during the course of this project, the outcome remains valid. While there may be errors in the sampling method or possible resources that were overlooked, the resources that were identified in the 1986 project and subsequently re-examined in the current project illustrate an overall picture of thirty years of landscape change in Lane County.

## CHAPTER VIII

### CONCLUSION

In the mid-1980s efforts were made to identify and assess rural cultural and historic landscapes in Lane County. Previous to these efforts, little attention had been paid to the issue of landscape preservation, both locally and nationally. As the first survey of its kind, the 1986 survey of cultural and historic landscapes of Lane County recorded the majority of rural landscapes in Lane County and identified both natural and manmade landscape features. The case study presented here re-surveyed an approximately thirty-square-mile area of the landscape that was previously surveyed in the 1986 project in order to compare the landscape conditions in 1986 to the current conditions to determine how the rural landscape is changing. An entire Township and Range (19S.03W), excluding incorporated land, was re-surveyed, one section at a time, following the same National Park Service methods utilized during the 1986 project. Similar to the process of the 1986 project, the landscape was surveyed at both a large and small scale, and included a field survey as well as a comparison of historic aerial photographs to current satellite images. The landscape survey helped to identify the current condition of the resources that were recorded in the 1986 survey, as well as the amount and type of change that has occurred. The comparison of the historic aerial photographs to the current satellite images illustrated overall change in spatial organization and larger-scale landscape features.

The main component of the project involved a visual comparison in which the resources photographed during the 1986 survey were located and re-photographed to determine the type and degree of change that has occurred since the resources were first photographed three decades ago. The seventy-one total resources that were re-located were evaluated based upon the amount

and type of change experienced and placed into one of three categories: no change, partial change, and fully changed. The results were then placed into a spreadsheet where multiple factors were noted including: the type of resource, the identified historic theme associated with the resource, amount of change, type of change, previously identified significance, possible threats, and condition and integrity. From the spreadsheet two levels of organization were possible and were displayed in two tables, one table (Table A) showed the amount of change of the overall landscape in the case study area, and the second table (Table B) illustrated a more detailed image of how the landscape is changing.

The analysis of the results of the comparison revealed that about fifty percent of the rural landscape features within the case study area have experienced at least a partial change over the last thirty years. While not all of the change was complete, eleven percent of the total resources re-surveyed experienced a complete change. In terms of how the landscape in the case study area has changed, it can be seen that features identified as small-scale elements and historic land use experienced the most change, followed by structures, vegetation related to land use, cluster arrangements, response to natural features, and finally circulation networks. The implications of these results may indicate that the rural landscapes of Lane County are changing quickly but in ways that may not be immediately obvious and may warrant a different approach to landscape management. Because landscape features are interconnected, it may be necessary to expand the focus in some way from the larger features of the landscape to the small-scale features which make up the whole. Land use laws regulate the type of use and development of rural land areas outside of urban growth boundaries, yet there are exceptions to these regulations if it can be shown that all rural uses, not just farming and forestry, are impracticable. There is a gap between the incomplete inventory of the cultural and historic resources in Lane County and the

rural land use laws where cultural resources go unrecognized. The inventory of rural landscape resources of the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office is incomplete as well and is often only updated during a review process for a federally funded project. Even with an updated inventory of resources, the National Register does not offer protection to these resources. The County offers some protection to historic resources in the form a review process for demolition or construction projects that will impact these resources. However, the power of the County is limited and "a demonstrated lack of private and public funding for maintenance of a structure is sufficient cause to allow demolition."<sup>115</sup> The management and protection of cultural and historic rural landscapes is a complex endeavor, and the history of landscape preservation in the United States reflects those complexities. Efforts have been made to recognize the value of these resources, the 1986 project being one of them, yet the framework is not yet in place for the management of these resources. As Robert Melnick states in his essay, "Are We There Yet? Travels and Tribulations in the Cultural Landscape;"

The issues that we face in the next generation can inform what we must do nationally, region by region, locale by locale, landscape by landscape. These tasks and challenges are not magical, but they are majestic in their scope while particular in their details.<sup>116</sup>

By continuing the task of expanding "our historical understanding of the cultural landscape," we "can all look to those places—perhaps many, perhaps few—that help us as individuals and as a people to remember, or even find, steady ground in that shifting world of change."<sup>117</sup>

<sup>115</sup> "Historic Structures or Sites," Lane Code, Chapter 11-9,

<http://www.lanecounty.org/Departments/CC/LaneCode/Pages/default.aspx> (accessed July 20, 2012).

<sup>116</sup> Robert Z. Melnick, "Are We There Yet? Travels and Tribulations in the Cultural Landscape" in *Cultural Landscapes: Balancing Nature and Heritage in Preservation Practice* edited by Richard Longstreth (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2008), 205.

<sup>117</sup> *Ibid*, 208.

## APPENDIX A

### FIELD NOTES

#### Section 1

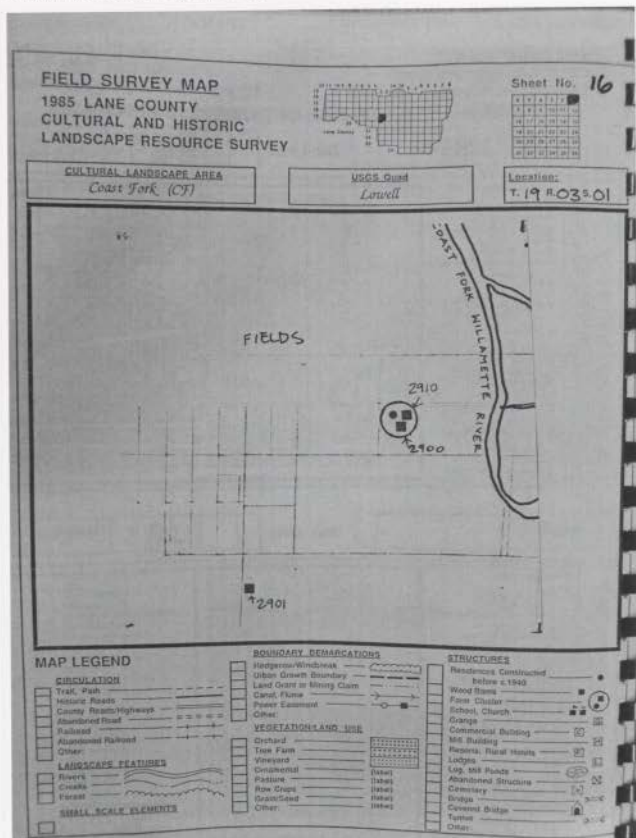


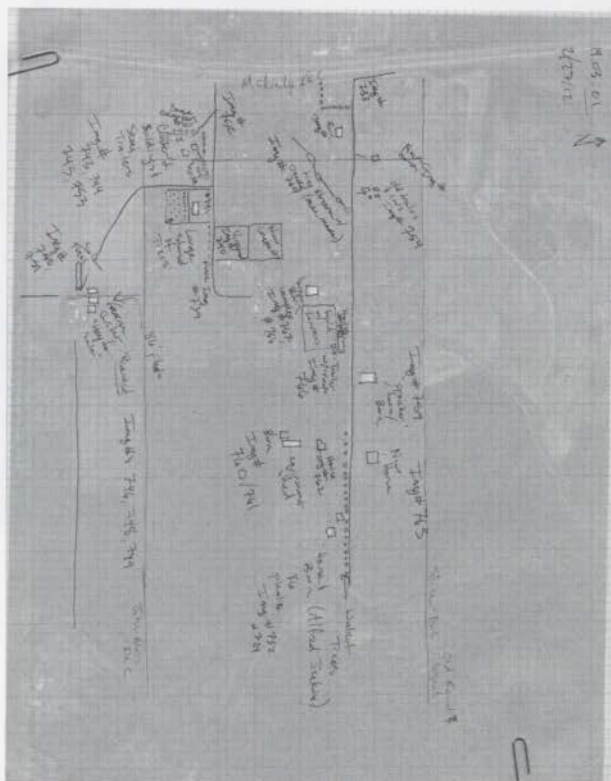




19S.03W.01 satellite image, 2012







| Characteristics  | Features   | Documentation  |
|--|--|--|
| <p><b>Land Uses and Activities</b></p> <p>Includes: Fields, pastures, orchards, open range, terraces, commons, cemeteries, playing fields, parks, mining areas, quarries, and logging areas.</p> <p>*Describe principal and significant land uses</p> <p>*Identify the tangible features related to land uses by type, general location, dates of use, condition and related vegetation</p> <p>*Describe historic processes related to land use, such as mining, irrigation, lumbering, contour farming, or quarrying.</p> <p>*Point out obsolete historic operations, ongoing traditional practices, or modern adaptations related to significance.</p> <p>*Identify threats to integrity, and indicate their location, extant, and impact on historic integrity</p> <p>*Identify areas having major importance or predominance, by location and type, and classify historic or nonhistoric</p> | <p>Fields<br/>Pastures<br/>Orchards (remnants)</p> | <p>Land use along Walnut Ln. is a mix of large pastures for mainly cattle, some horses and a small field of Llamas along with multiple, smaller, residential lots.</p> <p>One smaller lot on Adler Ln. has a vineyard.</p> <p>Farm cluster is still present off Dale Kuni Rd. and operating from 86' survey (Sly Farms, 1908 "Hay for Sale") Installed a very large solar panel in field next to the structures.</p> <p>Very large area of open land (flood plain?) in northern most portion of this section where current aerial photograph shows large parallel lines from plowing (?) that were not visible in aerial photo from 86' survey. (Inaccessible)</p> <p>*Identified as "landscape of commerce" in 86 survey.</p> |



| Characteristics   | Features | Documentation   |
|---|----------|---|
| <p><b>Patterns of Spatial Organization</b></p> <p>Overall pattern of the circulation networks, areas of land use, natural features, clusters of structures, and division of property.</p> <p>*Describe any patterns characterizing the landscape as a whole.</p> <p>*Relate patterns to land uses and activities, responses to nature, and cultural traditions.</p> <p>*Relate spatial organizations to components, including vegetation, boundary demarcations, and circulation networks.</p> <p>*Describe and locate any areas where historic spatial organization is particularly visible or substantially lost.</p> |          | <p>Circulation of landscape mainly along two roads (Walnut, and Adler) running parallel, east/west.</p> <p>Pattern of differently sized fields in southern portion of section divided by different vegetation (?) type of agriculture (?)</p> <p>Two clusters: Representative of the historic DLC 320 acres each within the 640 acres? (<b>Historic Organization?</b>)</p> <p>Northern cluster faces north (possible environmental response to protect entrances from winter winds and rain). Located near the Coast Fork of the Willamette River. Located at the end of Walnut Lane which is lined with evenly spaced walnut trees.</p> <p>Southern Cluster faces south, situated further from Dale Kuni Road (A major circulation network that outlines the perimeter of the section). Structures are located on the most elevated portion of the field.</p> <p>Smaller, evenly sized lots located along two main roads, with primarily, recently constructed houses (last 30 years).</p> <p>*Changes in size and patterns of fields is evident between the 1983 aerial photo and the current aerial photo.</p> |

| Characteristics   | Features | Documentation   |
|---|----------|---|
| <p><b>Response to the Natural Environment</b></p> <p>Adaptations to climate and natural features seen in land use, orientation of clusters, construction materials, design of buildings, and methods of transportation</p> <p>*Describe the physical environment and ecological systems of the region.</p> <p>*Describe the kinds of other features that have resulted from the cultural adaptations or responses to the natural environment.</p> <p>*Identify natural features that have major importance or predominance, by name, type, and location</p> |          | <p>Section is a valley, with mainly open fields. Small changes in elevation</p> <p>Older farm cluster in southern portion of section located on slightly elevated land with buildings facing south.</p> <p>Northern farm cluster buildings located near the coast fork and facing north.</p> <p>A lot of standing water is visible in the fields along the two main circulation networks.</p> |

| Characteristics  | Features | Documentation  |
|--|----------|--|
| <p><b>Cultural Traditions</b></p> <p>Land use practices, buildings and structures, ethnic or religious institutions, community organization, construction methods, technology, trades and skills, use of plants, craftsmanship, methods of transportations, and patterns of land division</p> <p>*Describe land use practices, patterns of land division, institutions, building forms, workmanship, stylistic preferences, vernacular characteristics, use of materials, and methods of construction that have been influenced by cultural tradition.</p> <p>*Identify the sources of cultural influences, and name specific individuals, such as artisans, builders, community leaders, or farmers, responsible for perpetuating or establishing such traditions.</p> <p>*Describe the kinds of features resulting from or exhibiting cultural traditions, and name, date, and locate the primary features</p> |          | <p>Possible historic land division with two remaining farm clusters (one located on northern DLC, the other on the southern DLC)</p> |

|                             |  |  |
|-----------------------------|--|--|
| reflecting such traditions. |  |  |
|-----------------------------|--|--|

| Characteristics   | Features                    | Description  |
|---|-----------------------------|--|
| <p><b>Circulation Networks</b></p> <p>Paths, roads, streams, or canals, highways, railways, and waterways.</p> <p>*Describe the principal forms of transportation and circulation routes that facilitate travel within the landscape with its larger region.</p> <p>*Name, date, and describe principal or significant examples.</p> <p>*Identify principal roadways and other transportation routes, by name, type, and location, and classify as contributing or noncontributing.</p> | <p>Road</p> <p>Waterway</p> | <p>Two-lane, paved road running the perimeter of the section on the south and west side. Section is bordered by the Coast Fork of the Willamette River on the west side.</p> <p>Interior of section is accessed principally by two smaller roads, parallel to one another, and running east-west across the section. Walnut Lane to the north, and Adler Lane to the south. Adler Lane is not paved.</p> |

| Characteristics  | Features | Description   |
|--|----------|---|
| <p><b>Boundary Demarcations</b></p> <p>Divisions marked by fences, walls, land use, vegetation, roadways, bodies of water, and irrigation or drainage ditches.</p> <p>*Describe the ways in which land ownership and activities are physically divided within the landscape, and discuss the differences between historic and current practices.</p> <p>*Relate boundary demarcations to overall spatial organization and regional patterns of land division.</p> <p>*Identify the predominant features that mark divisions within the landscape and locate important historic ones.</p> |          | <p>The majority of fields are marked by fences where they meet the road (wood, wire, and electric).</p> <p>From current aerial photographs the boundaries between fields can be seen by a difference in land use or vegetation. Also visible is a change in some of the sizes and patterns of the fields.</p> |



| Characteristics   | Features  | Description  |
|---|---|--|
| <p><b>Vegetation Related to Land Use</b></p> <p>Functional and ornamental trees and shrubs, fields for cropping, treelines along walls and roads, native vegetation, orchards, groves, woodlots, pastures, gardens, alleys, shelter belts, forests, and grasslands.</p> <p>*Describe principal, predominant, and significant vegetation, by type, condition, age, use, and general or specific location.</p> <p>*Discuss changes that have occurred in vegetation since the period of significance.</p> <p>*Relate the function, massing, and details of vegetation to land uses and activities, cultural traditions, and response to the natural environment.</p> <p>*For rotated crops, identify the general types of crops that might be grown over a period of several years.</p> | <p>Walnut Lane partially lined with Walnut trees.</p> | <p>Walnut trees on the east end of Walnut Lane are mature and evenly spaced (historic land use?)</p> <p>Small vineyard on Adler Lane (new since 86)</p> <p>Large stand of evenly spaced (evergreen, type (?)) trees on south side of Adler Lane and lining driveway to property (new since 86)</p> |

| Characteristics   | Features   | Description  |
|---|--|--|
| <p><b>Buildings, Structures, and Objects</b></p> <p>*Describe the kinds of buildings, structures, and major objects present.</p> <p>*Relate the function, form, materials, and construction of buildings, structures and objects to land uses and activities, cultural adaptations, and response to the natural environment.</p> <p>*Identify patterns and distinctive examples of workmanship, methods of construction, materials, stylistic influences, and vernacular forms.</p> <p>*Describe the condition of historic buildings and structures, and nature of additions and alterations.</p> <p>*Describe the principal and most important buildings, structures, and objects, by name, type, location, date, function, condition, methods of construction, materials, stylistic influences, and if known, builder.</p> <p>*Describe the impact of nonhistoric construction and alterations on historic integrity.</p> | <p><b>**Identify all buildings, structures, and principal objects by location, name or number, and type, and classify as contributing or noncontributing.</b></p> <p>(Only surveying structures previously identified in 86' survey)</p> | <p>All structures surveyed in 86 are still standing.</p> <p><b>#2900</b> (Alfred Jenkins Barn, Walnut Ln) Classified in 1986 as structure, under the historic theme of Agriculture, and related to the Landscape of Commerce as its period of historic significance.</p> <p>In 1986 the Alfred Jenkins barn was listed as having integrity in 4 areas: location, design, setting, and materials.</p> <p>The barn was described as a "Parabolic roof dairy barn, 1910"</p> <p>Today the barn is only slightly modified, with a shed roof addition on the north side, a new metal roof replacing the previous metal one. The openings have remained mostly unchanged with some awnings added over a door and two upper story openings. Overall it retains the integrity in the 4 areas listed in the 1986 survey.</p> <p><b>#2910</b> (Alfred Jenkins home, Walnut Ln) Classified in 1986 as a structure, under the historic theme of Agriculture, and the Landscape of Commerce. The survey also listed the building as having integrity in 4 areas: location, setting, design, and materials, and described the building as an "English Bungalow"</p> <p>Today the house is slightly modified with a 3-bay dormer window on the north side of the roof and an added stairway leading to the porch on the north east side of the house. A noticeable change in the landscape/setting is the removal of a large (maple?) tree that was standing immediately to the west of the house. The Alfred Jenkins home today retains integrity in the 4 areas listed in the 1986 survey.</p> <p><b>#2901</b> (Gambrel Roof barn, Dale Kuni Rd) Listed in 1986 as a structure, under the historic theme of agriculture, related to the Landscape of Commerce as the period of historic significance. The structure is described as "gambrel roof grey wood siding upper, new red siding (metal) lower. (No further notes listing integrity)</p> <p>Today the barn is somewhat changed with the grey wood upper siding replaced with metal siding. The windows along the west side have been covered by the</p> |

|  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
|  |  | metal siding, and the two coupalas have been replaced with tower air vents. Setting has been changed as well with the installation of a very large set of solar panels in the field just to the west of the barn. |
|--|--|---|

| Characteristics   | Features | Description   |
|---|----------|---|
| <p><b>Clusters</b></p> <p>Village centers, farmsteads, crossroads, harbors, and ranching or mining complexes.</p> <p>*Describe the clusters, historic and nonhistoric, found in the landscape, by general location, function, scale, spatial arrangement, destiny, condition, and composition.</p> <p>*Discuss any patterns visible in the arrangement, location, or presence of clusters, and relate these to spatial organization, cultural traditions, response to the natural environment, and land uses and activities.</p> <p>*Identify principal, representative, or important examples, by name, type, function, and location.</p> <p>*Discuss the impact of nonhistoric development on historic integrity.</p> <p>**Identify all buildings, structures, and principal objects comprising clusters, by type and</p> |          | <p>While the 1986 survey did not classify any of the surveyed structures as clusters, the Alfred Jenkins barn and house (#2910, #2900) could be considered to be a small scale cluster.</p> <p>The Gambrel roof barn ( #2901) could also be considered as part of a cluster included with the surrounding outbuildings.</p> |

|  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| location, and classify as contributing or noncontributing. |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|

The most noticeable change to this section is the increase in the amount of developed (new structures) where there previously was open land. Land use has changed somewhat with a large stand of trees replaced with a new house and vineyard. Old roads are still used, and no new ones have been built. This section still contains elements that display the connection of the landscape to agriculture and commerce, yet there is a growing number of new development in areas that were undeveloped in the 1986 survey. Further, the new development in many cases does not appear to be linked to agriculture or commerce which increasingly alters the landscape.

APPENDIX A

FIELD NOTES

Section 2

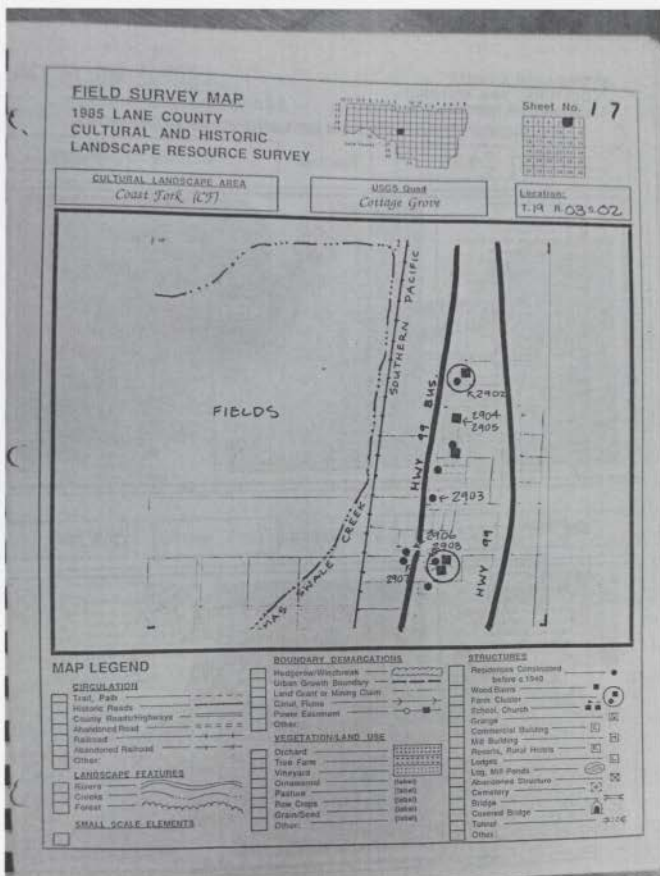


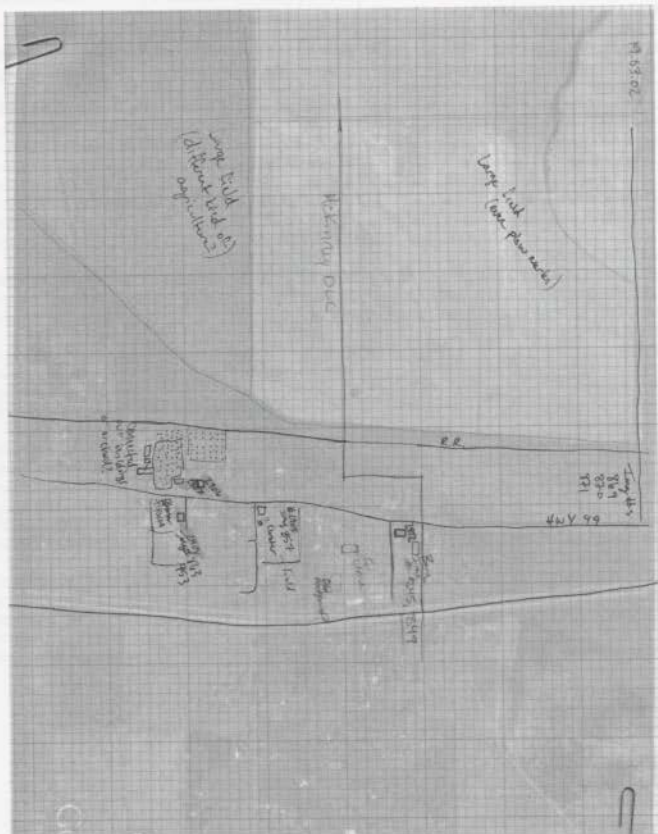
19S.03W.02 aerial photograph, 1983



19S,13W.02 satellite image, 2012







| Characteristics  | Features                                | Documentation   |
|--|---|---|
| <p><b>Land Uses and Activities</b></p> <p>Includes: Fields, pastures, orchards, open range, terraces, commons, cemeteries, playing fields, parks, mining areas, quarries, and logging areas.</p> <p>*Describe principal and significant land uses</p> <p>*Identify the tangible features related to land uses by type, general location, dates of use, condition and related vegetation</p> <p>*Describe historic processes related to land use, such as mining, irrigation, lumbering, contour farming, or quarrying.</p> <p>*Point out obsolete historic operations, ongoing traditional practices, or modern adaptations related to significance.</p> <p>*Identify threats to integrity, and indicate their location, extant, and impact on historic integrity</p> <p>*Identify areas having major importance or predominance, by location and type, and classify historic or nonhistoric</p> | <p>Fields<br/>Pastures<br/>Orchards</p> | <p>A larger portion of this section is inaccessible, and from aerial photos can be seen that this area is made up of large areas of plowed fields.</p> <p>The most accessible portion is the land along Hwy 99.</p> <p>Land use consists of some livestock raising (alpacas and cattle), and agriculture (type ?)</p> <p>Smaller orchards, still being harvested?</p> <p>Residential</p> <p>Hwy 99 is both a historic feature and possibly a threat to integrity with increased traffic and use.</p> <p>Some specific locations in section may have significance, all 1930s:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.) The Old Hilltop Motel (transportation related)<br/>Buildings are still there, but now an apartment complex.</li> <li>2.) The extremely large barn just south of the hotel (commerce, agriculture)</li> <li>3.) Vernacular Gothic Revival house and small outbuildings</li> <li>4.) Filbert Orchard and associated buildings (just south of section boundary)</li> </ol> |



|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|

| Characteristics   | Features | Documentation   |
|---|----------|---|
| <p><b>Patterns of Spatial Organization</b></p> <p>Overall pattern of the circulation networks, areas of land use, natural features, clusters of structures, and division of property.</p> <p>*Describe any patterns characterizing the landscape as a whole.</p> <p>*Relate patterns to land uses and activities, responses to nature, and cultural traditions.</p> <p>*Relate spatial organizations to components, including vegetation, boundary demarcations, and circulation networks.</p> <p>*Describe and locate any areas where historic spatial organization is particularly visible or substantially lost.</p> |          | <p>Highway 99, Interstate 5 and the Railroad all cross this section running north/south and are one of the primary factors in spatial organization.</p> <p>Landscape of commerce visible in the relationship of the agriculture and orchard to the railroad and other transportation systems.</p> <p>Structures are primarily located along Hwy 99</p> <p>Large majority of the section (west of Hwy 99) is large plowed fields (agriculture)</p> <p>Pattern of large, evenly spaced trees (type?) marking entrances to driveways, and lining lots, indicating the early settlement of that particular lot.</p> |

| Characteristics   | Features | Documentation  |
|---|----------|--|
| <p><b>Response to the Natural Environment</b></p> <p>Adaptations to climate and natural features seen in land use, orientation of clusters, construction materials, design of buildings, and methods of transportation</p> <p>*Describe the physical environment and ecological systems of the region.</p> <p>*Describe the kinds of other features that have resulted from the cultural adaptations or responses to the natural environment.</p> <p>*Identify natural features that have major importance or predominance, by name, type, and location</p> |          | <p>Land surrounding Highway 99 and I-5 is on a higher elevation than the fields that make up the western portion of the section. The fields showed standing water and cattails growing in the ditch near the road.</p> <p>The majority of structures are built on the higher elevated land possibly to protect buildings from water during floods.</p> |

| Characteristics  | Features | Documentation  |
|--|----------|--|
| <p><b>Cultural Traditions</b></p> <p>Land use practices, buildings and structures, ethnic or religious institutions, community organization, construction methods, technology, trades and skills, use of plants, craftsmanship, methods of transportations, and patterns of land division</p> <p>*Describe land use practices, patterns of land division, institutions, building forms, workmanship, stylistic preferences, vernacular characteristics, use of materials, and methods of construction that have been influenced by cultural tradition.</p> <p>*Identify the sources of cultural influences, and name specific individuals, such as artisans, builders, community leaders, or farmers, responsible for perpetuating or establishing such traditions.</p> <p>*Describe the kinds of features resulting from or exhibiting cultural traditions, and name, date, and locate the primary features reflecting such traditions.</p> |          | <p>No visible, consistent marker of cultural tradition other than the evidence of commerce related to agriculture and the railroad.</p> <p>Other possible cultural marker may be the planting of oak and redwood cedar (?) trees on either side of entrances to driveways and near the front of homes.</p> <p>The method of spacing harvesting filberts may also have been a traditional method?</p> |

| Characteristics   | Features | Description   |
|---|----------|---|
| <p><b>Circulation Networks</b></p> <p>Paths, roads, streams, or canals, highways, railways, and waterways.</p> <p>*Describe the principal forms of transportation and circulation routes that facilitate travel within the landscape with its larger region.</p> <p>*Name, date, and describe principal or significant examples.</p> <p>*Identify principal roadways and other transportation routes, by name, type, and location, and classify as contributing or noncontributing.</p> |          | <p>This section has three major transportation routes that facilitate movement within the landscape and to other areas. The main circulation route is Highway 99 which facilitates most of the local traffic as there are no entrances/exits to Interstate 5 in this section.</p> <p>Highway 99 was built through Oregon near the end of the historic period for the 1986 survey and contributed to the landscape of commerce which had been established by the railroad.</p> <p>Smaller, dirt, one-lane roads lead from Hwy 99 to clustered houses built further from the highway.</p> <p>Private roads lead from Hwy 99 west into fields and outline perimeter of the fields.</p> |

| Characteristics  | Features | Description  |
|--|----------|--|
| <p><b>Boundary Demarcations</b></p> <p>Divisions marked by fences, walls, land use, vegetation, roadways, bodies of water, and irrigation or drainage ditches.</p> <p>*Describe the ways in which land ownership and activities are physically divided within the landscape, and discuss the differences between historic and current practices.</p> <p>*Relate boundary demarcations to overall spatial organization and regional patterns of land division.</p> <p>*Identify the predominant features that mark divisions within the landscape and locate important historic ones.</p> |          | <p>Predominant boundaries in the landscape are found on either side of Highway 99 include fences (wooden and metal) and hedges and large trees (oak and cedar?).</p> <p>Drainage ditches are present where fields meet Hwy 99</p> <p>House located in filbert orchard is separated from orchard by a fence as well as hedges.</p> <p>Railroad serves as a historic boundary where it crosses the landscape</p> |



| Characteristics   | Features | Description   |
|---|----------|---|
| <p><b>Vegetation Related to Land Use</b></p> <p>Functional and ornamental trees and shrubs, fields for cropping, treelines along walls and roads, native vegetation, orchards, groves, woodlots, pastures, gardens, alleys, shelter belts, forests, and grasslands.</p> <p>*Describe principal, predominant, and significant vegetation, by type, condition, age, use, and general or specific location.</p> <p>*Discuss changes that have occurred in vegetation since the period of significance.</p> <p>*Relate the function, massing, and details of vegetation to land uses and activities, cultural traditions, and response to the natural environment.</p> <p>*For rotated crops, identify the general types of crops that might be grown over a period of several years.</p> |          | <p>Planting of oak, maple, and redwood cedar trees as well as hedges for use as boundaries/visual breaks around houses. Also used in an ornamental fashion seen in the even pattern of hedges and symmetrical trees on either side of driveways and entranceways.</p> <p>Orchard</p> <p>The large field patterns of the western portion of this section may have possible connection to the large field patterns and land use related to grain farming in the nineteenth century?</p> |

| Characteristics   | Features  | Description   |
|---|---|---|
| <p><b>Buildings, Structures, and Objects</b></p> <p>*Describe the kinds of buildings, structures, and major objects present.</p> <p>*Relate the function, form, materials, and construction of buildings, structures and objects to land uses and activities, cultural adaptations, and response to the natural environment.</p> <p>*Identify patterns and distinctive examples of workmanship, methods of construction, materials, stylistic influences, and vernacular forms.</p> <p>*Describe the condition of historic buildings and structures, and nature of additions and alterations.</p> <p>*Describe the principal and most important buildings, structures, and objects, by name, type, location, date, function, condition, methods of construction, materials, stylistic influences, and if known, builder.</p> <p>*Describe the impact of nonhistoric construction and alterations on historic integrity.</p> | <p>**Identify all buildings, structures, and principal objects by location, name or number, and type, and classify as contributing or noncontributing.</p> <p>(*only surveying structures from 1986 survey)</p> | <p><b>#2902</b> (Hilltop Motel Sign) Categorized as a small scale element, Transportation is the historic theme, and the Landscape of Commerce is the Period of Historic Significance. The survey form from 1986 lists integrity in 2 areas: location, and setting, and puts the date for the sign in the 1930s.</p> <p>Today the sign is nearly covered by trees and barely visible, and is in very poor condition. The buildings on the same lot were not photographed in the 1986 survey, yet it appears the may have been the motel that the sign was advertising.</p> <p><b>#2903</b> (Vernacular Gothic House) Categorized as a structure, Agriculture listed as the Historic Theme, and related to the Agrarian Landscape as the Period of Historic Significance. Listed as possessing integrity in 2 areas in the 1986 survey: location, and setting, and described as a vernacular gothic house from 1900.</p> <p>*From looking at the 86 photo, it appears there is also integrity in the areas of design and materials as well*</p> <p>Today the house is largely unchanged, with only the window in the south gable altered slightly from a horizontal casement window that is now a vertical casement window. The materials and window and door openings have remained unchanged since 1986, and still convey its original design. *Note: columns are the same lattice design and spacing as seen on the Alfred Jenkins house*</p> <p><b>#2904-2905</b> (Discount Furniture/Gambrel Roof Barn) Listed as a structure, in the Historic Theme of Agriculture, and related to the Landscape of Commerce as the Period of Significance. Recorded in 86 as possessing integrity in 2 areas: location and setting and described as a Gambrel Roof Dairy Barn from the 1930s (Sign on barn in 86 read "Discount Furniture")</p> <p>Today the barn is empty and for lease. The setting around the barn and the land use has changed somewhat with some outbuildings gone and it appears hay is no longer grown in the surrounding fields. The shingle roof has been replaced with a metal one, yet the rest of the building seems largely unchanged from 86.</p> <p><b>#2906</b> (white small wood-sided house) Listed as a structure, in the Historic Theme of Agriculture, with the Landscape of Commerce given as the Period of</p> |

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
|  |  | <p>Historic Significance. In 1986 the house was recorded as retaining integrity in 3 areas: Location, Design, and Setting. The house was described as an Italianate Cottage, given the date 1900 and was noted as having association with important historical events or persons in Lane County, yet did not specify who or what.</p> <p>The house has been somewhat modified since 1986 with the removal of the hipped roof screened-in porch that has been replaced with a smaller, gable roofed porch. The roof material has been changed from what looks like was a rolled asphalt material, to composite shingle. The rest of the materials appear to be the same and despite the porch alteration, the form type is much intact. The setting has changed a little with the removal of two bushes that were in the front of the house. Overall it appears to still have retained the 3 areas of integrity as were found in 1986.</p> <p><b>#2907</b> (white house, two-columns on entry) Classified in 86 as a structure, tied to the Historic Theme of Communities, and the Landscape of Commerce was listed as the Period of Historic Significance. The house was designated as retaining integrity in 3 areas: Location, Design, and Setting, and described as a Bungalow from 1935.</p> <p>The house is almost completely unchanged since the 1986 survey, with only minor changes such as a handrail added to the front steps and some changes to the hedges in the front of the house. Overall, the house retains integrity in all 3 areas that were recorded in 1986.</p> <p><b>#2908</b> (vernacular gothic house) No color photo available from the 1986 survey, only a scanned black and white, the image is very unclear. The building was classified as a Structure with Vegetation related to Land use as well. The Historic Theme was recorded as Agriculture, and the Agrarian Landscape was given as the Period of Significance. Described as a vernacular gothic house with large maple trees in front, the house was recorded as retaining integrity in 4 areas: location, design, setting, and materials.</p> <p>Today the house has either undergone extreme remodeling, or there is an entirely new house on the same lot. The building no longer retains any of its integrity from 86, yet the maple trees are still standing on either side of the building.</p> |
|--|--|--|

| Characteristics  | Features | Description   |
|--|----------|---|
| <p><b>Clusters</b></p> <p>Village centers, farmsteads, crossroads, harbors, and ranching or mining complexes.</p> <p>*Describe the clusters, historic and nonhistoric, found in the landscape, by general location, function, scale, spatial arrangement, destiny, condition, and composition.</p> <p>*Discuss any patterns visible in the arrangement, location, or presence of clusters, and relate these to spatial organization, cultural traditions, response to the natural environment, and land uses and activities.</p> <p>*Identify principal, representative, or important examples, by name, type, function, and location.</p> <p>*Discuss the impact of nonhistoric development on historic integrity.</p> <p>**Identify all buildings, structures, and principal objects comprising clusters, by type and location, and classify as contributing or noncontributing.</p> |          | <p>While none of the structures from this section were classified as clusters, there are a few which it seems could be classified as such:</p> <p>#2903, the vernacular gothic house has two outbuildings, which include a smaller shed and a large barn at the edge of a field that contains a small number of cattle. The barn is located directly behind (north) the house and the shed is to the side of the house (east). Both appear to be related to the managing of livestock..</p> <p>#2908, another vernacular gothic building, is located at the edge of a field that contains alpacas and there are a few outbuildings on the property associated with livestock.</p> |

Summary:

Section is only partially accessible, much of the analysis will have to be made remotely through aerial photos. Elements of each landscape type (commerce, transportation, and agriculture) are visible yet integrity is weak.

\*A more thorough survey should be done on the orchard and surrounding buildings, the vernacular gothic house and outbuildings, and the large barn.

The structures and landscape in this section surveyed in 1986 appear to have been related to the time period of significance of 1900-1930. It was between those years when the structures along highway 99 were built that were related to the landscapes use as a landscape of commerce and agriculture, along with the transportation aspect of the old motel. Today the ratio of undeveloped land to developed land is much the same as it was in 1986, and the vegetation seems to be much the same as well. What has changed is the way in which the landscape is used although it is hard to discern exactly how it was used in 1986, it feels as though buildings that were once used for agriculture are being used for other purposes. The large barn that was furniture store in the 80s and was most likely a major center for agriculture now sits empty with trailers scattered on the surrounding landscape, and the structure that was once the Hwy 99 motel is now an apartment. Yes, the landscape is much the same as it was in 86 in appearance, yet there is a feeling or atmosphere that is new and continues to change.



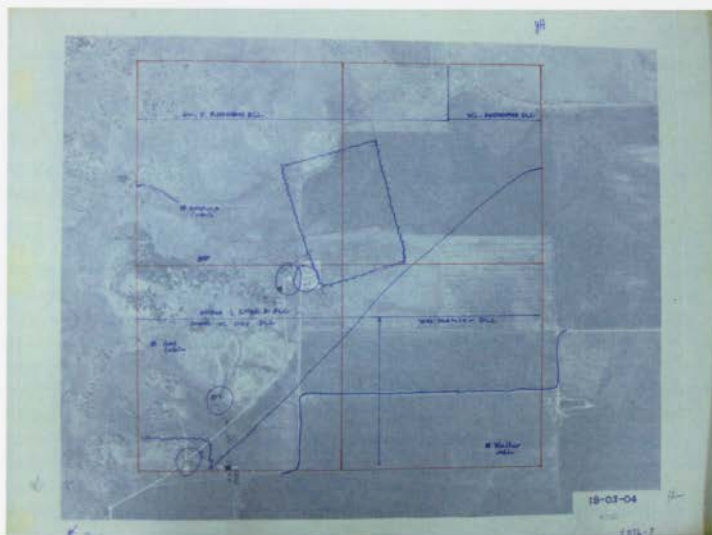
APPENDIX A

FIELD NOTES

Section 4

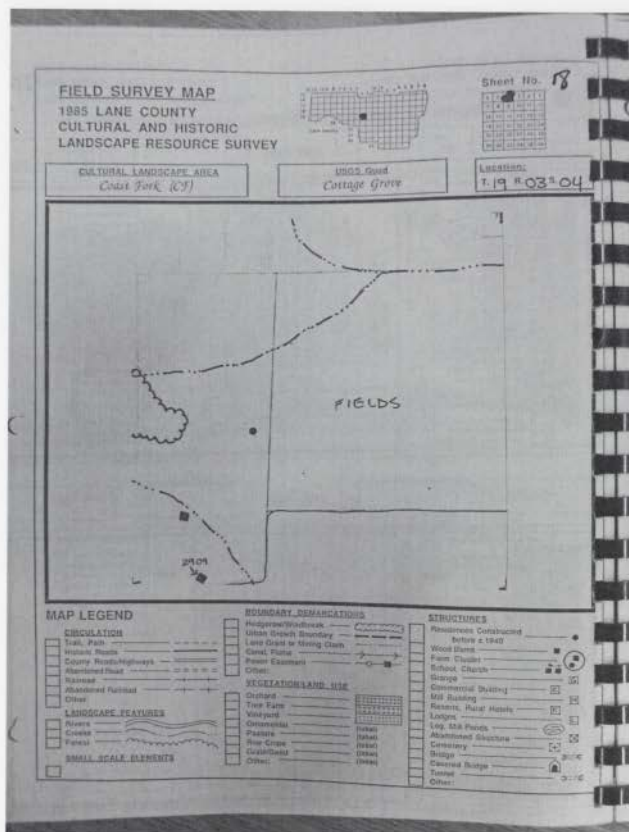


19S.03W.04 aerial photograph 1983



19S.03W.04 satellite image, 2012

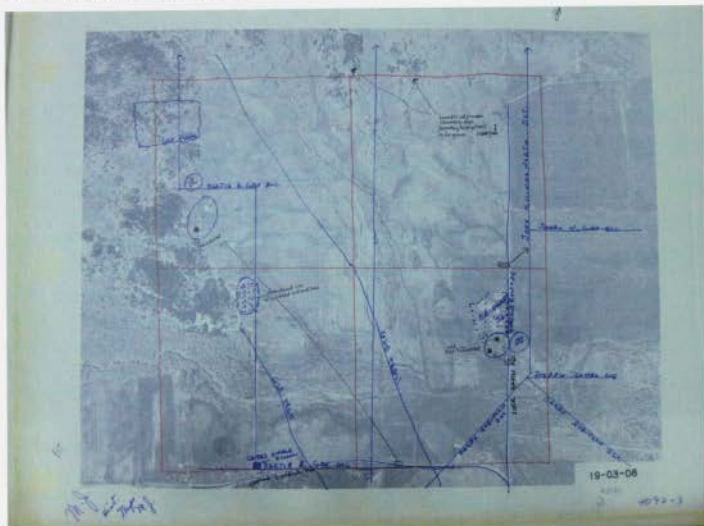






APPENDIX A  
FIELD NOTES  
Section 8

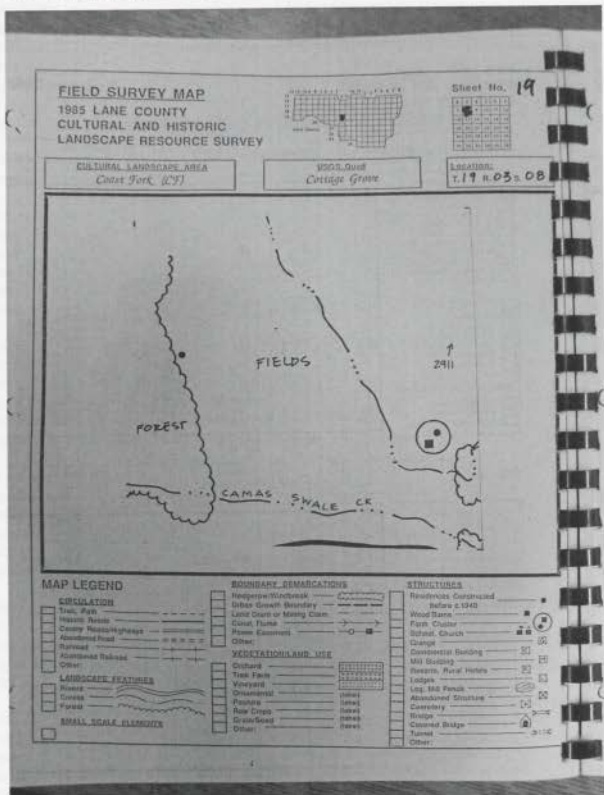
19S.03W.08 aerial photograph, 1983





19S.03W.08 satellite image, 2012







| Land Uses and Activities  | Fields<br>Pastures |   |
|---|--------------------|---|
| <p>Includes: Fields, pastures, orchards, open range, terraces, commons, cemeteries, playing fields, parks, mining areas, quarries, and logging areas.</p> <p>*Describe principal and significant land uses</p> <p>*Identify the tangible features related to land uses by type, general location, dates of use, condition and related vegetation</p> <p>*Describe historic processes related to land use, such as mining, irrigation, lumbering, contour farming, or quarrying.</p> <p>*Point out obsolete historic operations, ongoing traditional practices, or modern adaptations related to significance.</p> <p>*Identify threats to integrity, and indicate their location, extant, and impact on historic integrity</p> <p>*Identify areas having major importance or predominance, by location and type, and classify historic or nonhistoric</p> |                    | <p>Most of this section is large open fields (inaccessible).</p> <p>From current aerial photo it can be seen that the field pattern is irregular with some, larger sections showing plow marks while others are pasture (cattle, horses).</p> |

| Characteristics   | Features | Documentation  |
|---|----------|--|
| <p><b>Patterns of Spatial Organization</b></p> <p>Overall pattern of the circulation networks, areas of land use, natural features, clusters of structures, and division of property.</p> <p>*Describe any patterns characterizing the landscape as a whole.</p> <p>*Relate patterns to land uses and activities, responses to nature, and cultural traditions.</p> <p>*Relate spatial organizations to components, including vegetation, boundary demarcations, and circulation networks.</p> <p>*Describe and locate any areas where historic spatial organization is particularly visible or substantially lost.</p> |          | <p>The majority of structures are located along Sher Khan Rd which lies on the eastern perimeter of the section, running north/south.</p> <p>Sher Khan Rd follows the line of a donation land claim settlement line.</p> <p>The southern half of the road is lined with regularly spaced large evergreen (redwood cedar?) trees, sometimes marking either side of a driveway or entranceway. (Historic Spatial Organization)</p> |

| Characteristics   | Features | Documentation  |
|---|----------|--|
| <p><b>Response to the Natural Environment</b></p> <p>Adaptations to climate and natural features seen in land use, orientation of clusters, construction materials, design of buildings, and methods of transportation</p> <p>*Describe the physical environment and ecological systems of the region.</p> <p>*Describe the kinds of other features that have resulted from the cultural adaptations or responses to the natural environment.</p> <p>*Identify natural features that have major importance or predominance, by name, type, and location</p> |          | <p>The western edge of the section is a line of hills that stretch the entire length of the section from north to south. To the east of the hills, the section is low lying with smaller drainage creeks running from the hills to the lower areas.</p> <p>Structures are either built on hills, or along Sher Khan Rd, which has a higher elevation.</p> <p>Large evergreen trees</p> |



| Characteristics   | Features | Documentation   |
|---|----------|---|
| <p><b>Cultural Traditions</b></p> <p>Land use practices, buildings and structures, ethnic or religious institutions, community organization, construction methods, technology, trades and skills, use of plants, craftsmanship, methods of transportations, and patterns of land division.</p> <p>*Describe land use practices, patterns of land division, institutions, building forms, workmanship, stylistic preferences, vernacular characteristics, use of materials, and methods of construction that have been influenced by cultural tradition.</p> <p>*Identify the sources of cultural influences, and name specific individuals, such as artisans, builders, community leaders, or farmers, responsible for perpetuating or establishing such traditions.</p> <p>*Describe the kinds of features resulting from or exhibiting cultural traditions, and name, date, and locate the primary features reflecting such traditions.</p> |          | <p>The use of evenly spaced trees to mark the road may possibly be tied to a cultural tradition.</p> <p>The land division and field pattern seems largely unchanged, with some donation land claim boundaries still visible in current aerial photograph.</p> |

| Characteristics   | Features | Description  |
|---|----------|--|
| <p><b>Circulation Networks</b></p> <p>Paths, roads, streams, or canals, highways, railways, and waterways.</p> <p>*Describe the principal forms of transportation and circulation routes that facilitate travel within the landscape with its larger region.</p> <p>*Name, date, and describe principal or significant examples.</p> <p>*Identify principal roadways and other transportation routes, by name, type, and location, and classify as contributing or noncontributing.</p> |          | <p>The interior of the section is only accessible through a few private roads.</p> <p>Camas Swale Rd runs east/west just to the south of the section boundary and is a main circulation network in the area.</p> <p>Sher Khan Rd runs north/south along the eastern side of the section boundary and becomes a private road at the north end which connects to other private roads in other sections to the north.</p> |

| Characteristics  | Features | Description  |
|--|----------|--|
| <p><b>Boundary Demarcations</b></p> <p>Divisions marked by fences, walls, land use, vegetation, roadways, bodies of water, and irrigation or drainage ditches.</p> <p>*Describe the ways in which land ownership and activities are physically divided within the landscape, and discuss the differences between historic and current practices.</p> <p>*Relate boundary demarcations to overall spatial organization and regional patterns of land division.</p> <p>*Identify the predominant features that mark divisions within the landscape and locate important historic ones.</p> |          | <p>Irregular field pattern can be seen from aerial photos with some visible boundaries (change in field use?) still present from donation land claim.</p> <p>Along Sher Khan Rd are regularly spaced large evergreen trees, and around six trees are used as fence posts with lateral boards nailed to them. Blackberry bushes and other weeds create a boundary along the entire eastern side of Sher Kahn Rd</p> |

| Characteristics   | Features | Description  |
|---|----------|--|
| <p><b>Vegetation Related to Land Use</b></p> <p>Functional and ornamental trees and shrubs, fields for cropping, treelines along walls and roads, native vegetation, orchards, groves, woodlots, pastures, gardens, alleys, shelter belts, forests, and grasslands.</p> <p>*Describe principal, predominant, and significant vegetation, by type, condition, age, use, and general or specific location.</p> <p>*Discuss changes that have occurred in vegetation since the period of significance.</p> <p>*Relate the function, massing, and details of vegetation to land uses and activities, cultural traditions, and response to the natural environment.</p> <p>*For rotated crops, identify the general types of crops that might be grown over a period of several years.</p> |          | <p>Treelines along roads and along fence lines within property boundaries.</p> <p>Also trees growing along channels that carry water from the hills to lower lands of the section.</p> <p>Ratio of open land to forested land seems largely unchanged since 86 survey.</p> |

| Characteristics   | Features   | Description |
|---|--|-------------|
| <p><b>Buildings, Structures, and Objects</b></p> <p>*Describe the kinds of buildings, structures, and major objects present.</p> <p>*Relate the function, form, materials, and construction of buildings, structures and objects to land uses and activities, cultural adaptations, and response to the natural environment.</p> <p>*Identify patterns and distinctive examples of workmanship, methods of construction, materials, stylistic influences, and vernacular forms.</p> <p>*Describe the condition of historic buildings and structures, and nature of additions and alterations.</p> <p>*Describe the principal and most important buildings, structures, and objects, by name, type, location, date, function, condition, methods of construction, materials, stylistic influences, and if known, builder.</p> <p>*Describe the impact of nonhistoric construction and alterations on historic integrity.</p> | <p><b>**Identify all buildings, structures, and principal objects by location, name or number, and type, and classify as contributing or noncontributing.</b></p> <p>(none surveyed in 86)</p> |             |

#### 19S.03W.08 Summary

The landscape in this section is largely unchanged since the survey in 1986. The section is only accessible by one public road, yet the comparison of the aerial from the 86 survey to the current aerial shows much of the same ratio of developed land to undeveloped land. Roads visible in the 86 survey are still in use today, and no new roads have been added. Cluster arrangement remains the same, and there are three new structures built since 86. The spatial organization of the landscape is remarkably unchanged: field patterns are the same, the tree lines along Sher Khan Rd are similar, and there are no large changes to the vegetation of the landscape. Some field boundaries and roads still align with the old DLC boundaries.

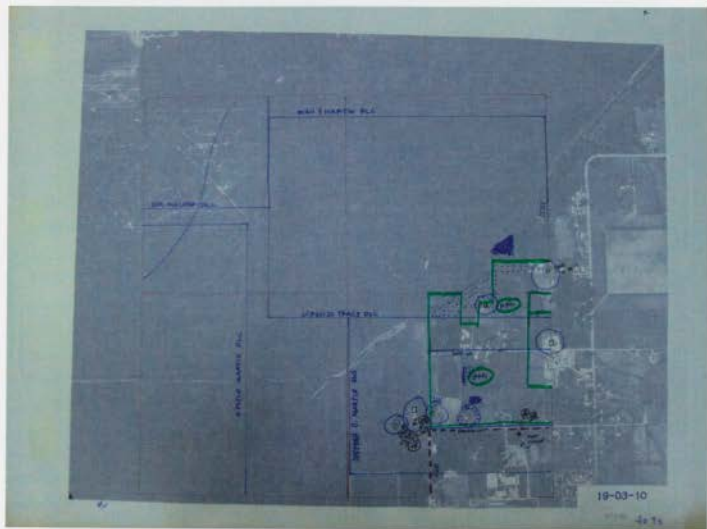


# APPENDIX A

## FIELD NOTES

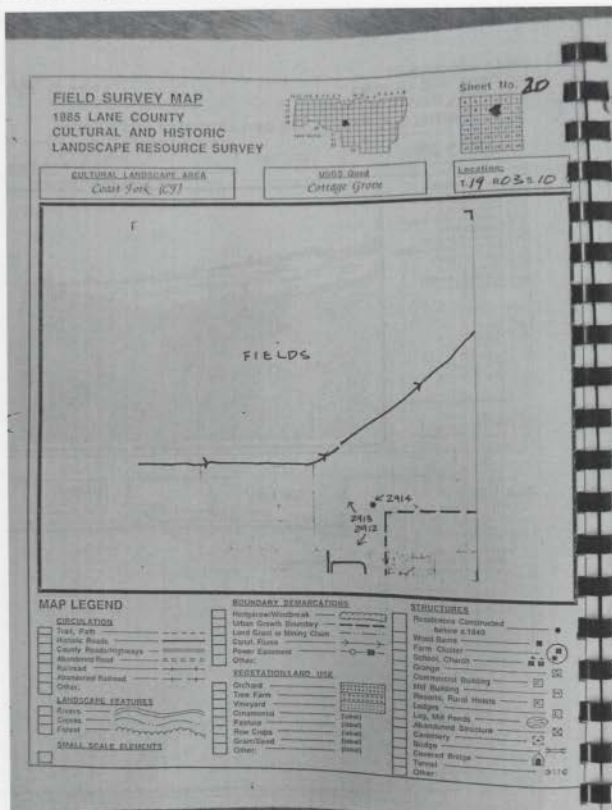
### Section 10

19S.03W.10 aerial photograph 1983



19S.03W.10 satellite image, 2012







| Characteristics  | Features  | Documentation  |
|--|---|--|
| <p><b>Land Uses and Activities</b></p> <p>Includes: Fields, pastures, orchards, open range, terraces, commons, cemeteries, playing fields, parks, mining areas, quarries, and logging areas.</p> <p>*Describe principal and significant land uses</p> <p>*Identify the tangible features related to land uses by type, general location, dates of use, condition and related vegetation</p> <p>*Describe historic processes related to land use, such as mining, irrigation, lumbering, contour farming, or quarrying.</p> <p>*Point out obsolete historic operations, ongoing traditional practices, or modern adaptations related to significance.</p> <p>*Identify threats to integrity, and indicate their location, extant, and impact on historic integrity</p> <p>*Identify areas having major importance or predominance, by location and type, and classify historic or nonhistoric</p> | <p>Fields<br/>Pastures<br/>Orchard (remnants)<br/>Tree Farm</p> | <p>Majority of section is only remotely accessible, from aerial appears to be mostly large fields for agriculture.</p> <p>Smaller pastures for cattle and horses.<br/>Larger opens fields with no evidence of agriculture or animals (wetland mitigation site)</p> <p>Remnants of small orchard behind (west) of house (resource #2914)</p> <p>Established Christmas tree farm that spans two lots.</p> <p>Section is adjacent to the UGB boundary of Creswell and new construction has occurred up to the boundary, altering the landscape.</p> |



| Characteristics   | Features | Documentation  |
|---|----------|--|
| <p><b>Patterns of Spatial Organization</b></p> <p>Overall pattern of the circulation networks, areas of land use, natural features, clusters of structures, and division of property.</p> <p>*Describe any patterns characterizing the landscape as a whole.</p> <p>*Relate patterns to land uses and activities, responses to nature, and cultural traditions.</p> <p>*Relate spatial organizations to components, including vegetation, boundary demarcations, and circulation networks.</p> <p>*Describe and locate any areas where historic spatial organization is particularly visible or substantially lost.</p> |          | <p>The majority of the section is irregular sized fields, with some boundaries closely following DLC lines.</p> <p>Boundaries between fields are marked by change in vegetation (differing types of agriculture) or change in field pattern (narrow vertical sections vs broad horizontal sections as seen from aerial)</p> <p>Many boundaries are marked by tree lines. One major boundary in the section is a canal that runs from the Willamette River through the section and marks the boundary between the open fields and the smaller residential portion of the section.</p> <p>Smaller area of the section in the south east corner contains structures and is more residential with boundaries defined by streets and regularly sized lots.</p> <p>*Two areas (#2912-2913) were noted in the 86' survey as illustrating visible DLC patterns with components of Spatial Organization, and Historic Land use that have been altered by new development.</p> |

| Characteristics   | Features | Documentation   |
|---|----------|---|
| <p><b>Response to the Natural Environment</b></p> <p>Adaptations to climate and natural features seen in land use, orientation of clusters, construction materials, design of buildings, and methods of transportation</p> <p>*Describe the physical environment and ecological systems of the region.</p> <p>*Describe the kinds of other features that have resulted from the cultural adaptations or responses to the natural environment.</p> <p>*Identify natural features that have major importance or predominance, by name, type, and location</p> |          | <p>All developed land (land with structures) is on land with higher elevation.</p> <p>Open land is in the lower elevated valley where there is a wetland mitigation site.</p> <p>Large canal runs through valley from the Willamette River and has vegetation and large trees growing along its banks.</p> <p>*New development directly on the border of the section has possibly altered the natural environment and may have been the location of the wetland which was displaced hence the mitigation site just to the west.</p> |

| Characteristics  | Features | Documentation   |
|--|----------|---|
| <p><b>Cultural Traditions</b></p> <p>Land use practices, buildings and structures, ethnic or religious institutions, community organization, construction methods, technology, trades and skills, use of plants, craftsmanship, methods of transportations, and patterns of land division</p> <p>*Describe land use practices, patterns of land division, institutions, building forms, workmanship, stylistic preferences, vernacular characteristics, use of materials, and methods of construction that have been influenced by cultural tradition.</p> <p>*Identify the sources of cultural influences, and name specific individuals, such as artisans, builders, community leaders, or farmers, responsible for perpetuating or establishing such traditions.</p> <p>*Describe the kinds of features resulting from or exhibiting cultural traditions, and name, date, and locate the primary features reflecting such traditions.</p> |          | <p>Land use is mostly related agriculture, yet no visible signs of traditional land use patterns.</p> |

| Characteristics   | Features | Description  |
|---|----------|--|
| <p><b>Circulation Networks</b></p> <p>Paths, roads, streams, or canals, highways, railways, and waterways.</p> <p>*Describe the principal forms of transportation and circulation routes that facilitate travel within the landscape with its larger region.</p> <p>*Name, date, and describe principal or significant examples.</p> <p>*Identify principal roadways and other transportation routes, by name, type, and location, and classify as contributing or noncontributing.</p> |          | <p>There are no public roads facilitating transportation through the interior of this section.</p> <p>Along field boundaries are dirt roads that are likely used only for farm equipment.</p> <p>Two streets, West Lane and Nieblock Lane which run parallel to each other (east/west) enter into the section only a few blocks at the south east corner of the section.</p> |

| Characteristics  | Features | Description  |
|--|----------|--|
| <p><b>Boundary Demarcations</b></p> <p>Divisions marked by fences, walls, land use, vegetation, roadways, bodies of water, and irrigation or drainage ditches.</p> <p>*Describe the ways in which land ownership and activities are physically divided within the landscape, and discuss the differences between historic and current practices.</p> <p>*Relate boundary demarcations to overall spatial organization and regional patterns of land division.</p> <p>*Identify the predominant features that mark divisions within the landscape and locate important historic ones.</p> |          | <p>Boundaries between fields marked by changing pattern of plow marks and agriculture type.</p> <p>Some of the boundaries are marked by tree lines between fields and lots.</p> <p>Canal running from Willamette River through section serves as a boundary between open fields and smaller residential lots.</p> <p>Older wooden fence follows a small section of a DLC and is overgrown with blackberry bushes –located just behind (west) of resource #2914, off Nieblock Lane</p> <p>White wooden fence lines a small portion of land along Nieblock Lane.</p> |

| Characteristics   | Features | Description  |
|---|----------|--|
| <p><b>Vegetation Related to Land Use</b></p> <p>Functional and ornamental trees and shrubs, fields for cropping, treelines along walls and roads, native vegetation, orchards, groves, woodlots, pastures, gardens, alleys, shelter belts, forests, and grasslands.</p> <p>*Describe principal, predominant, and significant vegetation, by type, condition, age, use, and general or specific location.</p> <p>*Discuss changes that have occurred in vegetation since the period of significance.</p> <p>*Relate the function, massing, and details of vegetation to land uses and activities, cultural traditions, and response to the natural environment.</p> <p>*For rotated crops, identify the general types of crops that might be grown over a period of several years.</p> |          | <p>Christmas tree farm along Nieblock Lane</p> <p>Section is made up primarily of large agricultural fields</p> <p>Trees line the canal that runs through the section</p> <p>Wetland mitigation area</p> |



| Characteristics   | Features  | Description   |
|---|---|---|
| <p><b>Buildings, Structures, and Objects</b></p> <p>*Describe the kinds of buildings, structures, and major objects present.</p> <p>*Relate the function, form, materials, and construction of buildings, structures and objects to land uses and activities, cultural adaptations, and response to the natural environment.</p> <p>*Identify patterns and distinctive examples of workmanship, methods of construction, materials, stylistic influences, and vernacular forms.</p> <p>*Describe the condition of historic buildings and structures, and nature of additions and alterations.</p> <p>*Describe the principal and most important buildings, structures, and objects, by name, type, location, date, function, condition, methods of construction, materials, stylistic influences, and if known, builder.</p> <p>*Describe the impact of nonhistoric construction and alterations on historic integrity.</p> | <p><b>**Identify all buildings, structures, and principal objects by location, name or number, and type, and classify as contributing or noncontributing.</b></p> <p>(only surveying structures previously surveyed in 1986.)</p> | <p><b>#2914</b> (white bungalow cottage) Recorded in 86' survey as a structure, related to the historic theme of agriculture, and the Landscape of Commerce was recorded as the Period of Historic Significance. The structure was recorded in 86' as retaining integrity in 3 areas: Location, Setting, and design, and was described as a 1930s bungalow.</p> <p>Today the house has possibly only undergone slight changes since it was surveyed in 1986. A large tarp covers the roof, which was what appear to be wood shakes or shingles and may still be on the house under the tarp. No major changes have taken place to the immediate surroundings of the house, and it retains integrity it held in 1986. A large barn and three smaller outbuildings are situated very close to this house.</p> |

| Characteristics  | Features | Description  |
|--|----------|--|
| <p><b>Clusters</b></p> <p>Village centers, farmsteads, crossroads, harbors, and ranching or mining complexes.</p> <p>*Describe the clusters, historic and nonhistoric, found in the landscape, by general location, function, scale, spatial arrangement, destiny, condition, and composition.</p> <p>*Discuss any patterns visible in the arrangement, location, or presence of clusters, and relate these to spatial organization, cultural traditions, response to the natural environment, and land uses and activities.</p> <p>*Identify principal, representative, or important examples, by name, type, function, and location.</p> <p>*Discuss the impact of nonhistoric development on historic integrity.</p> <p>**Identify all buildings, structures, and principal objects comprising clusters, by type and location, and classify as contributing or noncontributing.</p> |          | <p>Resource #2914 was not classified as belonging to a cluster in the 86 survey yet with the barn and outbuildings it appears to be a farm cluster. The presence of the small orchard on the property too is most likely related to the historic function of these buildings. This cluster is located just at the edge of a bench in the south east corner of the section at the end of Nieblock Lane. Outbuildings and barn are located to the north of the house. Old fence overgrown with blackberry bushes leads from the house down into the valley to the west and partially follows old DLC boundary.</p> |

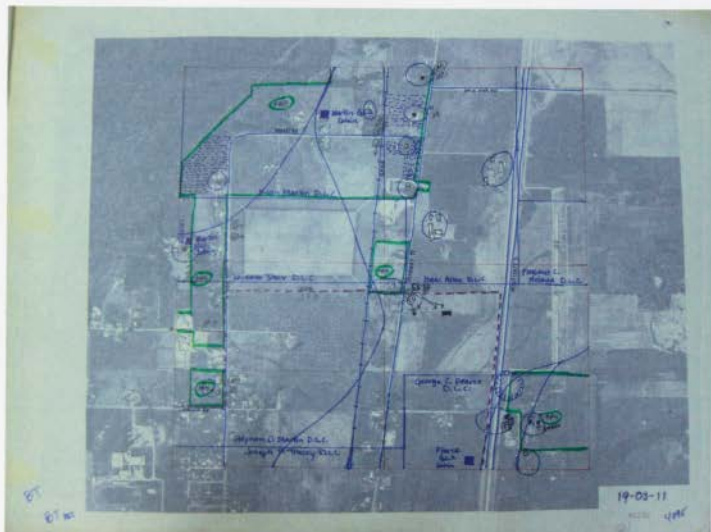
The majority of the landscape in this section has remained largely unchanged with the ratio of open space to forested land remaining much the same since the 1986 survey. However, within the UGB at the south east portion of the section a large number of new houses has been built, changing the character of the landscape of the rural area outside the UGB which lies just across the street. No new roads have been built since the previous survey and the spatial organization of fields, vegetation, and structures remains largely unchanged.

APPENDIX A

FIELD NOTES

Section 11

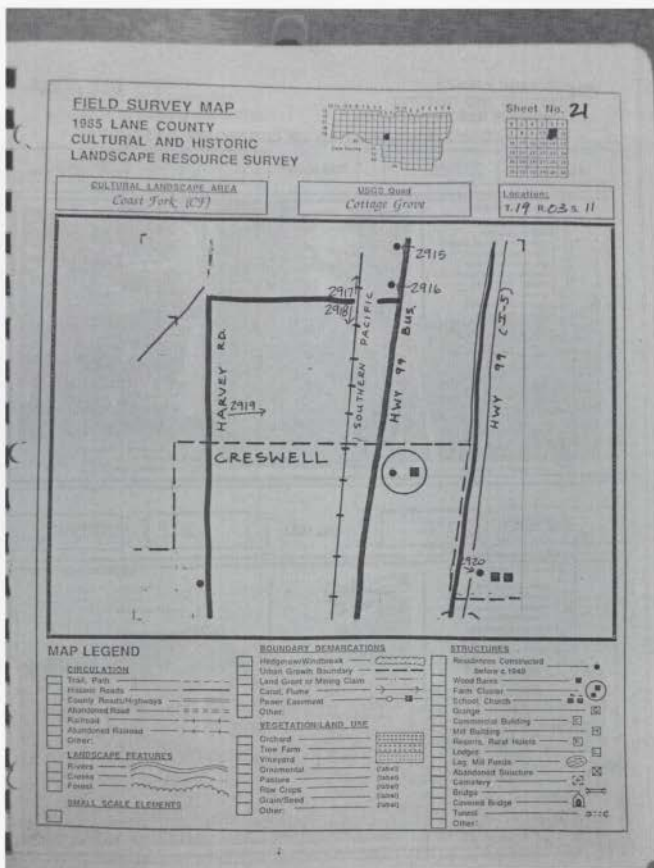
19S.03W.11 aerial photograph, 1983



19S.03W.11 satellite image, 2012









| Characteristics   | Features   | Documentation  |
|---|--|--|
| <p><b>Land Uses and Activities</b></p> <p>Includes: Fields, pastures, orchards, open range, terraces, commons, cemeteries, playing fields, parks, mining areas, quarries, and logging areas.</p> <p>*Describe principal and significant land uses</p> <p>*Identify the tangible features related to land uses by type, general location, dates of use, condition and related vegetation</p> <p>*Describe historic processes related to land use, such as mining, irrigation, lumbering, contour farming, or quarrying.</p> <p>*Point out obsolete historic operations, ongoing traditional practices, or modern adaptations related to significance.</p> <p>*Identify threats to integrity, and indicate their location, extant, and impact on historic integrity</p> <p>*Identify areas having major importance or predominance, by location and type, and classify historic or nonhistoric.</p> | <p>Fields<br/>Pastures<br/>Orchards<br/>Highways<br/>Airport</p> | <p>The landscape in this section contains a variety of elements relating to land use:</p> <p>Both large and small fields for agriculture pastures for sheep orchards (both active and non-active) local airport</p> <p>Hwy 99 and I-5 run through this section north-south, both of which have contributed to the development of the landscape given nearby access to ship and receive goods, contributing to the designation of this area as a "landscape of agriculture and commerce." However, the location of the major transportation routes through this area also poses a threat to the integrity of the landscape.</p> <p>Part of this section lies within the UGB and is residential use only.</p> <p>This section has a large number of orchards which seemed to have been one of the primary uses of the landscape at one time. Within the UGB is a large area that was an orchard in 86, and is now the location of a new subdivision development.</p> |

| Characteristics   | Features | Documentation   |
|---|----------|---|
| <p><b>Patterns of Spatial Organization</b></p> <p>Overall pattern of the circulation networks, areas of land use, natural features, clusters of structures, and division of property.</p> <p>*Describe any patterns characterizing the landscape as a whole.</p> <p>*Relate patterns to land uses and activities, responses to nature, and cultural traditions.</p> <p>*Relate spatial organizations to components, including vegetation, boundary demarcations, and circulation networks.</p> <p>*Describe and locate any areas where historic spatial organization is particularly visible or substantially lost.</p> |          | <p>Section is characterized by the divisions in the landscape created by three major transportation routes that cross the section running north-south. Structures in the landscape are mostly situated along Hwy 99 (facing the road on either side).</p> <p>Section is marked by irregular field patterns in the spaces between transportation lines, with mostly open fields between I-5 and Hwy 99, and smaller sections of orchards (both maintained and not) in between Hwy 99 and the railroad.</p> <p>The western portion of the section contains some forested areas that mark the boundaries of smaller lots. Also to the west of the railroad is a very large field (largest within this section) that is bordered on the south by the UGB of Creswell.</p> |

| Characteristics   | Features | Documentation   |
|---|----------|---|
| <p><b>Response to the Natural Environment</b></p> <p>Adaptations to climate and natural features seen in land use, orientation of clusters, construction materials, design of buildings, and methods of transportation</p> <p>*Describe the physical environment and ecological systems of the region.</p> <p>*Describe the kinds of other features that have resulted from the cultural adaptations or responses to the natural environment.</p> <p>*Identify natural features that have major importance or predominance, by name, type, and location</p> |          | <p>This section is mostly flat and at a higher elevation than the large fields that lie in the section to the west. Because of its higher elevation this area is the location of major transportation routes, residential buildings, and farm clusters while the section to the west has no structures.</p> |

| Characteristics  | Features | Documentation  |
|--|----------|--|
| <p><b>Cultural Traditions</b></p> <p>Land use practices, buildings and structures, ethnic or religious institutions, community organization, construction methods, technology, trades and skills, use of plants, craftsmanship, methods of transportations, and patterns of land division</p> <p>*Describe land use practices, patterns of land division, institutions, building forms, workmanship, stylistic preferences, vernacular characteristics, use of materials, and methods of construction that have been influenced by cultural tradition.</p> <p>*Identify the sources of cultural influences, and name specific individuals, such as artisans, builders, community leaders, or farmers, responsible for perpetuating or establishing such traditions.</p> <p>*Describe the kinds of features resulting from or exhibiting cultural traditions, and name, date, and locate the primary features reflecting such traditions.</p> |          | <p>The large number of orchards concentrated in this section along the railroad line may be a possible indicator of a cultural practice from the historic period.</p> <p>The raising of sheep is seen in this section and is also seen in other sections of this area and may be a cultural agricultural practice.</p> |



| Characteristics   | Features | Description   |
|---|----------|---|
| <p><b>Circulation Networks</b></p> <p>Paths, roads, streams, or canals, highways, railways, and waterways.</p> <p>*Describe the principal forms of transportation and circulation routes that facilitate travel within the landscape with its larger region.</p> <p>*Name, date, and describe principal or significant examples.</p> <p>*Identify principal roadways and other transportation routes, by name, type, and location, and classify as contributing or noncontributing.</p> |          | <p>Hwy 99, the railroad and I-5 are the primary circulation networks within the section, as well as connect this section to surrounding areas. Two other roads, Dale Kuni Rd, and E. Harvey Ln, both connect to Hwy 99 and facilitate more local traffic.</p> <p>Both Hwy 99 and the railroad are transportation routes from the historic period and contributed to the particular development of the area.</p> |

| Characteristics  | Features | Description   |
|--|----------|---|
| <p><b>Boundary Demarcations</b></p> <p>Divisions marked by fences, walls, land use, vegetation, roadways, bodies of water, and irrigation or drainage ditches.</p> <p>*Describe the ways in which land ownership and activities are physically divided within the landscape, and discuss the differences between historic and current practices.</p> <p>*Relate boundary demarcations to overall spatial organization and regional patterns of land division.</p> <p>*Identify the predominant features that mark divisions within the landscape and locate important historic ones.</p> |          | <p>Along Hwy 99, large trees or hedges mark boundaries between the road and the houses that line it. Trees/hedges provide boundary demarcations and also create a somewhat private space for inhabitants.</p> <p>Field boundaries are marked by fences, as well as a change in field pattern/use.</p> |

| Characteristics   | Features | Description   |
|---|----------|---|
| <p><b>Vegetation Related to Land Use</b></p> <p>Functional and ornamental trees and shrubs, fields for cropping, treelines along walls and roads, native vegetation, orchards, groves, woodlots, pastures, gardens, alleys, shelter belts, forests, and grasslands.</p> <p>*Describe principal, predominant, and significant vegetation, by type, condition, age, use, and general or specific location.</p> <p>*Discuss changes that have occurred in vegetation since the period of significance.</p> <p>*Relate the function, massing, and details of vegetation to land uses and activities, cultural traditions, and response to the natural environment.</p> <p>*For rotated crops, identify the general types of crops that might be grown over a period of several years.</p> |          | <p>Large, evenly spaced evergreen trees mark the boundary between Hwy 99 and private property in some areas.</p> <p>Multiple orchards (filbert and Christmas trees)</p> <p>Pasture for livestock (sheep)</p> <p>Open field (grassland?)</p> <p>When compared to the 1936 aerial, vegetation has remained somewhat the same. Small trees in orchards have grown, field patterns have changed yet are, in many areas, still fields. The construction of I-5 altered the landscape, yet the ratio of open land to forested land remains somewhat intact in the area outside the UGB.</p> |

| Characteristics   | Features  | Description   |
|---|---|---|
| <p><b>Buildings, Structures, and Objects</b></p> <p>*Describe the kinds of buildings, structures, and major objects present.</p> <p>*Relate the function, form, materials, and construction of buildings, structures and objects to land uses and activities, cultural adaptations, and response to the natural environment.</p> <p>*Identify patterns and distinctive examples of workmanship, methods of construction, materials, stylistic influences, and vernacular forms.</p> <p>*Describe the condition of historic buildings and structures, and nature of additions and alterations.</p> <p>*Describe the principal and most important buildings, structures, and objects, by name, type, location, date, function, condition, methods of construction, materials, stylistic influences, and if known, builder.</p> <p>*Describe the impact of nonhistoric construction and alterations on historic integrity.</p> | <p><b>**Identify all buildings, structures, and principal objects by location, name or number, and type, and classify as contributing or noncontributing.</b></p> <p>(from 1986 survey)</p> | <p><b>#2915 (White English Tudor)</b><br/>Recorded in 86' as a structure, related to the historic theme of Agriculture, and the Landscape of Commerce was listed as the Period of Historic Significance. The structure was listed as retaining physical integrity in 2 areas: location, and setting and described as an English Cottage from 1930. Site was also included in the survey as "highly significant."</p> <p>Today the house has been altered with a large addition built onto the north side. While the addition changes the character of the house from a cottage to more of a ranch style the character defining feature of the asymmetrical front gable is still present. The window openings on the original portion of the house have remained the same. The area surrounding the house has been altered somewhat as well with the addition of a large garage to the north of the house. The spatial arrangement of the trees in the landscape have remained the same, with the replanting of trees in the front of the house where stumps from the previously standing trees are visible.</p> <p><b>#2916 (Bungalow)</b><br/>Recorded in 86' as a structure, related to the Historic Theme of Agriculture, and the Landscape of Commerce was listed as the Period of Historic Significance. Listed in 86' as retaining integrity in 4 areas: location, design, setting, and materials and described as a bungalow from the 1930s. Site was also included as "highly significant"</p> <p>Today the bungalow is largely unchanged from the time of the survey in 1986. The form is the same, one window opening in the front of the house was changed from a picture window to a one-over-one window, which matches the other windows of the house. Materials have changed, the narrow exposure clapboard wood siding has been replaced with a wider exposure (wood?) siding. The surrounding landscape has experienced a reasonable amount of change given the 30 years: trees have grown taller, or in some cases cut shorter or removed. House also has associated outbuildings.</p> <p><b>#2917-2918 (SP Railroad crosses E. Harvey Ln.)</b><br/>Recorded in the 86' survey as a Circulation Network, related to the Historic Theme of Transportation and the Period of Historic Significance was listed as the</p> |

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
|  |  | <p>Industrial Landscape. Also recorded as associated with the important historical event of the opening of the county to the railroad.</p> <p>In the comparison of the photos from the 86' survey to today, not much has changed. Trees along the railroad both north and south of E. Harvey Ln. have grown considerably taller, yet the surroundings have remained mostly the same.</p> <p><b>#2919 (context, field)</b></p> <p>Recorded in the 86' survey as Spatial Organization, and Historic Land Use, related to the Historic Theme of Agriculture, and the Agrarian and Industrial Landscapes were listed as the Period of Historic Significance. Sited for its representation of DLC patterns, this area was recorded as retaining physical integrity in 2 areas: location and setting.</p> <p>Today this field retains the spatial organization it had in 86' yet its southern border is also the UGB for Creswell and development has occurred up to the boundary, dramatically altering the viewshed.</p> <p><b>#2920 (Vernacular Gothic Bungalow)</b></p> <p>Landscape components recorded in the 86 survey included Vegetation Related to Land Use, and Structure. The site was related to the Historic Theme of Agriculture and Communities, and the listed Period of Historic Significance was the Landscape of Commerce. The site was listed as retaining integrity in 2 areas: location and setting, and was described as "1900 Vernacular Gothic with Bungalow Addition 1930."</p> <p>Because the color slide from the 86 survey of this site is missing, little can be determined regarding the changes between 86 and today. However, what can be seen is that the form of the house is the same, yet the two, one-over-one windows in the front of the house have been replaced with large picture windows. This site was also noted for its vegetation related to land use, which has also been altered somewhat: some of the large trees that lined the yard leading to the front of the house have been removed and on the east side of the house have been replaced by bushes which are overgrown and unmaintained. The immediate area surrounding the site has changed with new buildings constructed on three sides of the house.</p> |
|--|--|--|

| Characteristics  | Features | Description   |
|--|----------|---|
| <p><b>Clusters</b></p> <p>Village centers, farmsteads, crossroads, harbors, and ranching or mining complexes.</p> <p>*Describe the clusters, historic and nonhistoric, found in the landscape, by general location, function, scale, spatial arrangement, destiny, condition, and composition.</p> <p>*Discuss any patterns visible in the arrangement, location, or presence of clusters, and relate these to spatial organization, cultural traditions, response to the natural environment, and land uses and activities.</p> <p>*Identify principal, representative, or important examples, by name, type, function, and location.</p> <p>*Discuss the impact of nonhistoric development on historic integrity.</p> <p>**Identify all buildings, structures, and principal objects comprising clusters, by type and location, and classify as contributing or noncontributing.</p> |          | <p>Although none of the structures included in the survey were classified as Clusters, many of the structures have associated outbuildings and barns.</p> <p><b>#2915 (White English Tudor)</b><br/>A comparison between the aerial photographs from 86 and today show that this house had at least two outbuildings located behind (west) of the house. Given the location of these structures within a fairly large orchard it is probable that this collection of structures represents a farm cluster, whether it is still used today for those purposes is unknown. Outbuildings are present on the 1936 aerial.</p> <p><b>#2916 (Early Bungalow)</b> \</p> <p>This structure located just to the south of #2915 also has four associated buildings that were present in the 86 aerial. The outbuildings are clustered behind (west) of the house and are facing different directions and of different sizes. Outbuildings are present in the 1936 aerial.</p> <p>The "white farm complex" as it was called in 86 is larger scale farm cluster related to agriculture and livestock with four outbuildings and was present in the 1936 aerial. The outbuildings are clustered to the south and east of the house. 1-5 was built very close on the east side of these structures.</p> |



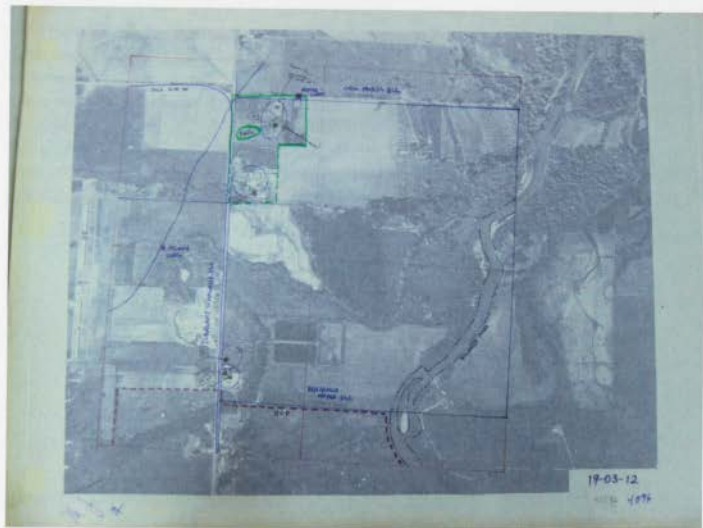
The area outside the UGB in this section contains a large number of orchards, both maintained and un-maintained that seem to have been organized around the railroad and Hwy 99. In most areas the orchards that were visible in the 86' aerials are still present. The open fields of the landscape are still present as well. Again, outside the UGB the ratio of developed to undeveloped land is very much the same as it was in 86. Inside the UGB however, the landscape has been dramatically altered with the addition of a large sub-division. The proximity of the new development changes the character of the landscape which has begun to encroach on the surrounding rural area. While this section of the landscape as a whole may not possess historic integrity, there are elements in the landscape that when examined together illustrate a picture of a rural landscape with farm clusters and related agriculture that are still present in the landscape.

APPENDIX A

FIELD NOTES

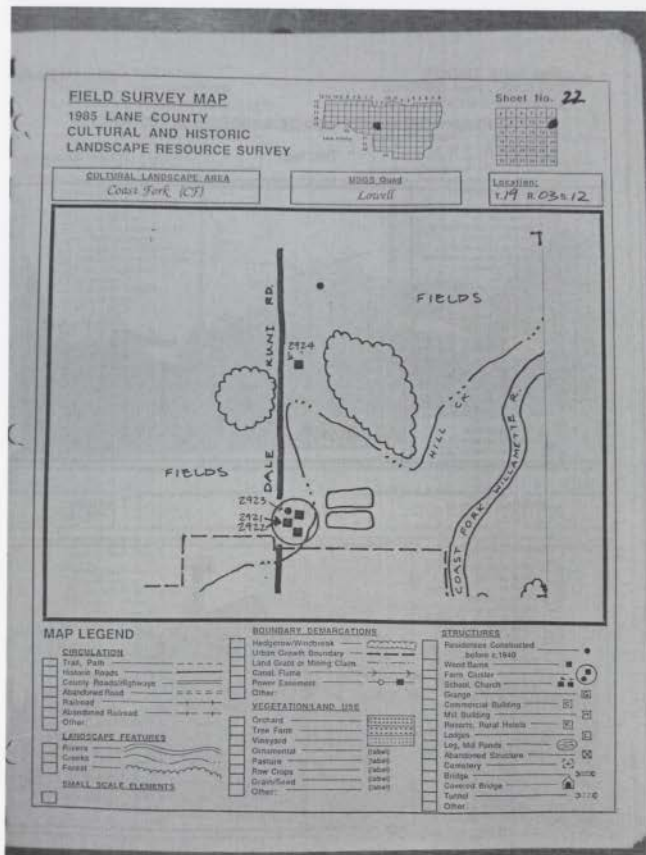
Section 12

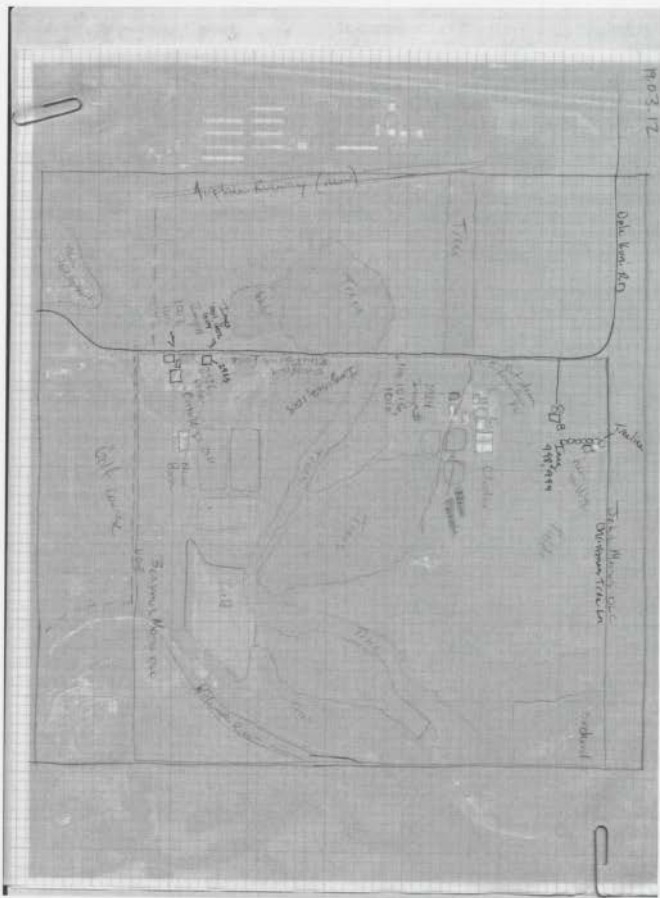
19S.03W.12 aerial photograph, 1983



19S.03W.12 satellite image, 2012









| Characteristics  | Features                                | Documentation  |
|--|---|--|
| <p><b>Land Uses and Activities</b></p> <p>Includes: Fields, pastures, orchards, open range, terraces, commons, cemeteries, playing fields, parks, mining areas, quarries, and logging areas.</p> <p>*Describe principal and significant land uses</p> <p>*Identify the tangible features related to land uses by type, general location, dates of use, condition and related vegetation</p> <p>*Describe historic processes related to land use, such as mining, irrigation, lumbering, contour farming, or quarrying.</p> <p>*Point out obsolete historic operations, ongoing traditional practices, or modern adaptations related to significance.</p> <p>*Identify threats to integrity, and indicate their location, extent, and impact on historic integrity</p> <p>*Identify areas having major importance or predominance, by location and type, and classify historic or nonhistoric</p> | <p>Fields<br/>Pastures<br/>Orchards</p> | <p>Principal land uses include:</p> <p>Agricultural fields<br/>Pastures for livestock (sheep)<br/>Ponds (manmade, irrigation?)<br/>Wetland area<br/>Orchards (Christmas trees)</p> <p>Agricultural field patterns are, for the most part, the same as they were in the 86 aerial.</p> <p>The manmade ponds were present in the 86 aerial, but were not present in the 1936 aerial.</p> <p>Orchard was present in 1986 aerial and has continued to today.</p> <p>Orchard was not present in its current location in 36 aerial, and there was an orchard just a little to the west which is no longer there.</p> |

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|

| Characteristics   | Features | Documentation  |
|---|----------|--|
| <p><b>Patterns of Spatial Organization</b></p> <p>Overall pattern of the circulation networks, areas of land use, natural features, clusters of structures, and division of property.</p> <p>*Describe any patterns characterizing the landscape as a whole.</p> <p>*Relate patterns to land uses and activities, responses to nature, and cultural traditions.</p> <p>*Relate spatial organizations to components, including vegetation, boundary demarcations, and circulation networks.</p> <p>*Describe and locate any areas where historic spatial organization is particularly visible or substantially lost.</p> |          | <p>The Willamette River runs through this section and influences the spatial organization of the areas of land use of the section. In this section the river divides, meandering through the landscape creating irregularly shaped field patterns in some areas.</p> <p>Dale Kuni Rd. runs through the landscape north-south and the two clusters are located along this road.</p> <p>Field patterns are largely unchanged since 86.</p> <p>Dale Kuni Rd divides the landscape and closely follows a DLC boundary.</p> |

| Characteristics   | Features | Documentation   |
|---|----------|---|
| <p><b>Response to the Natural Environment</b></p> <p>Adaptations to climate and natural features seen in land use, orientation of clusters, construction materials, design of buildings, and methods of transportation</p> <p>*Describe the physical environment and ecological systems of the region.</p> <p>*Describe the kinds of other features that have resulted from the cultural adaptations or responses to the natural environment.</p> <p>*Identify natural features that have major importance or predominance, by name, type, and location</p> |          | <p>Section is marked by the presence of the Willamette River which meanders and divides through the valley. Trees line the banks of the river, and there are large stands of trees in the bends of the river.</p> <p>Section is gently sloped, with clusters built on the higher elevated areas near the road (Dale Kuni Rd)</p> <p>Area on the west side of Dale Kuni Rd is a natural pond or wetland fed by a drainage canal of the river with tall trees and thick vegetation.</p> <p>Just to the west of this area is the newly constructed runway for the airport.</p> |

| Characteristics  | Features | Documentation   |
|--|----------|---|
| <p><b>Cultural Traditions</b></p> <p>Land use practices, buildings and structures, ethnic or religious institutions, community organization, construction methods, technology, trades and skills, use of plants, craftsmanship, methods of transportations, and patterns of land division</p> <p>*Describe land use practices, patterns of land division, institutions, building forms, workmanship, stylistic preferences, vernacular characteristics, use of materials, and methods of construction that have been influenced by cultural tradition.</p> <p>*Identify the sources of cultural influences, and name specific individuals, such as artisans, builders, community leaders, or farmers, responsible for perpetuating or establishing such traditions.</p> <p>*Describe the kinds of features resulting from or exhibiting cultural traditions, and name, date, and locate the primary features reflecting such traditions.</p> |          | <p>In the 1986 survey there were two very similar gambrel roof barns paired with cylindrical silos, each located in different farm clusters. Today one barn/silo group is gone, yet the remaining pair may represent the local technology and land use practice.</p> <p>While the orchard was not present in the 36 aerial, many orchards are present in this township that date from the late historic period and the continued existence of this agricultural practice may represent a local cultural practice.</p> |

| Characteristics   | Features | Description  |
|---|----------|--|
| <p><b>Circulation Networks</b></p> <p>Paths, roads, streams, or canals, highways, railways, and waterways.</p> <p>*Describe the principal forms of transportation and circulation routes that facilitate travel within the landscape with its larger region.</p> <p>*Name, date, and describe principal or significant examples.</p> <p>*Identify principal roadways and other transportation routes, by name, type, and location, and classify as contributing or noncontributing.</p> |          | <p>Dale Kuni Rd is the main transportation route through this section of the landscape. The road is present in the 1936 aerial and follows an old DLC making it a contributing historic feature of the landscape. Dale Kuni Rd runs north-south through the center of the section, curving and running west along the north of the section.</p> <p>Smaller circulation networks of roads facilitate travel around farm clusters and fields.</p> <p>The Willamette River runs through this section.</p> |

| Characteristics  | Features | Description   |
|--|----------|---|
| <p><b>Boundary Demarcations</b></p> <p>Divisions marked by fences, walls, land use, vegetation, roadways, bodies of water, and irrigation or drainage ditches.</p> <p>*Describe the ways in which land ownership and activities are physically divided within the landscape, and discuss the differences between historic and current practices.</p> <p>*Relate boundary demarcations to overall spatial organization and regional patterns of land division.</p> <p>*Identify the predominant features that mark divisions within the landscape and locate important historic ones.</p> |          | <p>The Willamette River and Dale Kuni Rd create boundaries in the landscape.</p> <p>Along the east side of Dale Kuni is a stretch of fence that is overgrown with blackberry bushes.</p> <p>Trees line the river and canals</p> <p>Boundaries surrounding fields are mostly metal fences (replacing the large majority of wood fences that existed in the 86 survey).</p> |



| Characteristics   | Features | Description  |
|---|----------|--|
| <p><b>Vegetation Related to Land Use</b></p> <p>Functional and ornamental trees and shrubs, fields for cropping, treelines along walls and roads, native vegetation, orchards, groves, woodlots, pastures, gardens, alleys, shelter belts, forests, and grasslands.</p> <p>*Describe principal, predominant, and significant vegetation, by type, condition, age, use, and general or specific location.</p> <p>*Discuss changes that have occurred in vegetation since the period of significance.</p> <p>*Relate the function, massing, and details of vegetation to land uses and activities, cultural traditions, and response to the natural environment.</p> <p>*For rotated crops, identify the general types of crops that might be grown over a period of several years.</p> |          | <p>Orchards</p> <p>Treelines along driveway and house on the north end of Dale Kuni Rd.</p> <p>Regularly spaced walnut trees and some remaining stumps line the property of the farm cluster #2924 along Dale Kuni Rd.</p> <p>Tree line along the south side of house (#2923)</p> <p>Pastures with sheep</p> <p>Field pattern and ratio of open land to forested area is largely unchanged since 86.</p> |

| Characteristics   | Features  | Description  |
|---|---|--|
| <p><b>Buildings, Structures, and Objects</b></p> <p>*Describe the kinds of buildings, structures, and major objects present.</p> <p>*Relate the function, form, materials, and construction of buildings, structures and objects to land uses and activities, cultural adaptations, and response to the natural environment.</p> <p>*Identify patterns and distinctive examples of workmanship, methods of construction, materials, stylistic influences, and vernacular forms.</p> <p>*Describe the condition of historic buildings and structures, and nature of additions and alterations.</p> <p>*Describe the principal and most important buildings, structures, and objects, by name, type, location, date, function, condition, methods of construction, materials, stylistic influences, and if known, builder.</p> <p>*Describe the impact of nonhistoric construction and alterations on historic integrity.</p> | <p><b>**Identify all buildings, structures, and principal objects by location, name or number, and type, and classify as contributing or noncontributing.</b></p> | <p><b>#2921-2922</b> (Large Gambrel roof barn and outbuildings)<br/>Recorded in 86 as Landscape Components of Cluster Arrangement, Structures. Related to the Historic Theme of Agriculture, and the Period of Significance was the Landscape of Commerce. The structures were recorded as retaining integrity in 2 areas: Location and Setting. The barn was described as a "Gambrel Roof Dairy Barn from 1920."</p> <p>The outbuildings from this cluster photographed in the 86 survey are no longer standing. There are other outbuildings which were part of the cluster and are still standing.</p> <p><b>#2923</b> (Blue House, part of cluster <b>#2921-2922</b>)<br/>Recorded in 86 as a Structure related to the Historic Theme of Agriculture, with the Landscape of Commerce given as the Period of Historic Significance. Recorded as retaining integrity in 3 areas: Location, Design, and Setting. Described as a bungalow from 1920.</p> <p>The house today in poor condition, yet has high integrity. The most noticeable changes are to the landscape with the removal of a tree that stood on the north side of the house, and the replacement of the wooden fence that surrounded the property with a metal one. Although this cluster has lost some outbuildings the arrangement and integrity of the buildings and the field pattern of the land is largely unchanged since 86.</p> <p><b>#2924</b> (Barn, tin roof)<br/>Recorded as Landscape Components in the category of Cluster Arrangement, and Structures; related to the Historic Theme of Agriculture with the Landscape of Commerce listed as the Period of Historic Significance. Listed as retaining integrity in 2 areas: Location and Setting, and described as a Gambrel Roof Barn from 1930.</p> <p>Today the barn is still standing and has been re-sided with metal siding, and has the sign "Harold's Dairy" on the side. A few of the openings have been covered by the metal siding, yet most remain intact. The other outbuildings that make up this cluster for the most part are still in place as well.</p> |

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
|  |  | <p><b>Green House with Huge Big Leaf Maples</b></p> <p>There is no survey form for this location from the 86 project. In comparing the photographs from today and 86 it can be seen that the maples are still standing yet the barn to the south of the house is gone and a new garage has been built to the north of the house. The wood-post fence that lines the driveway has been replaced with a metal fence.</p> |
|--|--|--|

| Characteristics  | Features | Description   |
|--|----------|---|
| <p><b>Clusters</b></p> <p>Village centers, farmsteads, crossroads, harbors, and ranching or mining complexes.</p> <p>*Describe the clusters, historic and nonhistoric, found in the landscape, by general location, function, scale, spatial arrangement, destiny, condition, and composition.</p> <p>*Discuss any patterns visible in the arrangement, location, or presence of clusters, and relate these to spatial organization, cultural traditions, response to the natural environment, and land uses and activities.</p> <p>*Identify principal, representative, or important examples, by name, type, function, and location.</p> <p>*Discuss the impact of</p> |          | <p>There are three clusters within this section of the landscape, one is inaccessible and can only be seen on aerials.</p> <p>The other two clusters are situated along Dale Kuni Rd. The cluster to the north is related to livestock and a dairy farm. The cluster to the south contains buildings that are possibly not related to agriculture any longer.</p> <p>In the 86 survey, both clusters contained a large Gambrel roof barn with an associated silo. Today only the northern cluster contains the pair of structures. The cluster to the south is very close to the UGB and the subdivision and associated golf course that lies just on the other side of the boundary, which may pose future impacts to this cluster. The buildings in the southern cluster are in poor condition compared to the buildings of the northern cluster.</p> |

|   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| nonhistoric development on historic integrity.<br><br>**Identify all buildings, structures, and principal objects comprising clusters, by type and location, and classify as contributing or noncontributing. |  |  |
|---|--|--|

#### Summary:

The landscape in this gently sloping section in many ways is defined by the Willamette River which meanders and divides across this section creating boundaries and allowing vegetation to mark the banks. In the area outside the UGB has largely retained the same ratio of developed land to undeveloped land seen in the 86 survey, and in the 1936 aerial. The main circulation network (Dale Kuni Rd) follows a DLC boundary and is seen in the 1936 aerial. The clusters have been altered mildly yet the location of structures in the landscape has remained much the same. No large masses of vegetation have been added or removed since 86, yet since the 1936 aerial it can be seen that the areas of trees have grown a bit.

APPENDIX A  
FIELD NOTES  
Section 13

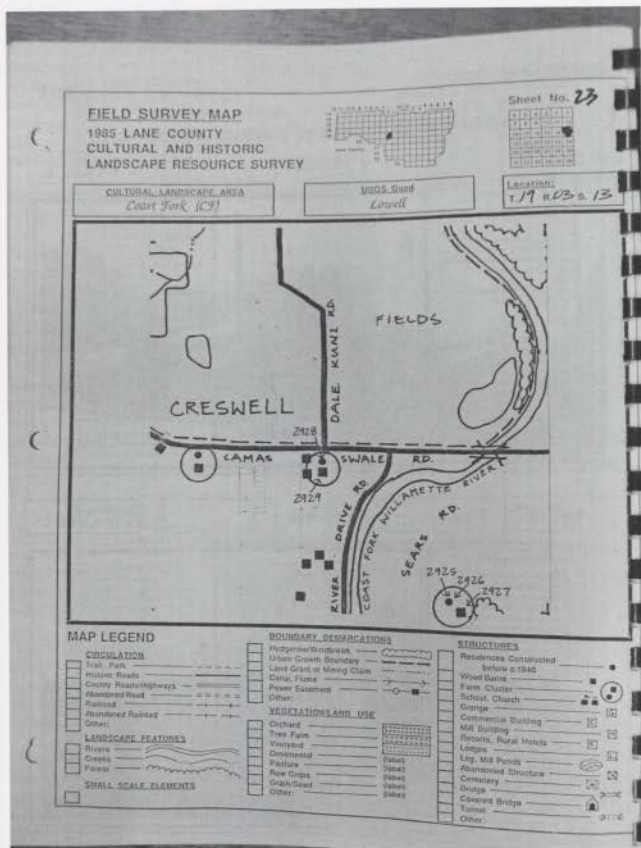
19S.03W.13 aerial photograph, 1983

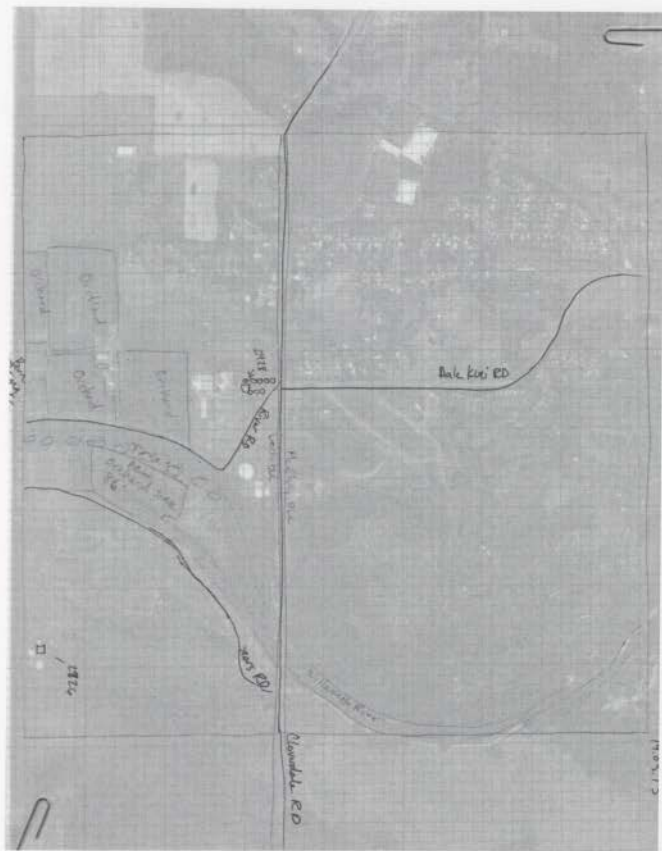




19S.03W.13 satellite image, 2012







| Characteristics  | Features   | Documentation  |
|--|--|--|
| <p><b>Land Uses and Activities</b></p> <p>Includes: Fields, pastures, orchards, open range, terraces, commons, cemeteries, playing fields, parks, mining areas, quarries, and logging areas.</p> <p>*Describe principal and significant land uses</p> <p>*Identify the tangible features related to land uses by type, general location, dates of use, condition and related vegetation</p> <p>*Describe historic processes related to land use, such as mining, irrigation, lumbering, contour farming, or quarrying.</p> <p>*Point out obsolete historic operations, ongoing traditional practices, or modern adaptations related to significance.</p> <p>*Identify threats to integrity, and indicate their location, extant, and impact on historic integrity</p> <p>*Identify areas having major importance or predominance, by location and type, and classify historic or nonhistoric</p> | <p>Fields<br/>Pastures<br/>Vineyard<br/>Orchards</p> | <p>The dominant use of land outside of the UGB is orchards of Christmas trees, and Filbert trees.</p> <p>Also present along the east side of Sears Rd is a small grape vineyard, and smaller fields of row-crop agriculture.</p> <p>Within the UGB of this section is a large golf course and associated, newly constructed, sub-division.</p> |

| Characteristics   | Features | Documentation   |
|---|----------|---|
| <p><b>Patterns of Spatial Organization</b></p> <p>Overall pattern of the circulation networks, areas of land use, natural features, clusters of structures, and division of property.</p> <p>*Describe any patterns characterizing the landscape as a whole.</p> <p>*Relate patterns to land uses and activities, responses to nature, and cultural traditions.</p> <p>*Relate spatial organizations to components, including vegetation, boundary demarcations, and circulation networks.</p> <p>*Describe and locate any areas where historic spatial organization is particularly visible or substantially lost.</p> |          | <p>The patterns of spatial organization are very much related to the response to the natural features of this section. The Willamette River runs through the valley in the section, and two main roads, River Rd, and Sears Rd, follow the river on the east and west sides.</p> <p>The large orchards in this section line the River on the west side. Along the east side of the River are smaller agricultural fields, and a small vineyard. The orchards are present in the 1936 aerial and continue today.</p> <p>Structures are situated along Cloverdale Rd, which runs east/west through the section.</p> <p>Another farm cluster is located on the higher elevated land in the south east corner of the section.</p> |

| Characteristics   | Features | Documentation  |
|---|----------|--|
| <p><b>Response to the Natural Environment</b></p> <p>Adaptations to climate and natural features seen in land use, orientation of clusters, construction materials, design of buildings, and methods of transportation</p> <p>*Describe the physical environment and ecological systems of the region.</p> <p>*Describe the kinds of other features that have resulted from the cultural adaptations or responses to the natural environment.</p> <p>*Identify natural features that have major importance or predominance, by name, type, and location</p> |          | <p>Landscape is characterized by the Willamette River which runs through the valley and is surrounded by low-lying flat land. In the southeast corner of the section the land rises in elevation.</p> <p>For the most part, structures are built on the higher elevated land to the south, or along Cloverdale Rd, or along River Rd set further back from the river.</p> <p>Circulation networks were constructed following the river on both the east and west side.</p> <p>Orchards and agricultural fields are in the lower lying areas along the river.</p> |



| Characteristics  | Features | Documentation   |
|--|----------|---|
| <p><b>Cultural Traditions</b></p> <p>Land use practices, buildings and structures, ethnic or religious institutions, community organization, construction methods, technology, trades and skills, use of plants, craftsmanship, methods of transportations, and patterns of land division</p> <p>*Describe land use practices, patterns of land division, institutions, building forms, workmanship, stylistic preferences, vernacular characteristics, use of materials, and methods of construction that have been influenced by cultural tradition.</p> <p>*Identify the sources of cultural influences, and name specific individuals, such as artisans, builders, community leaders, or farmers, responsible for perpetuating or establishing such traditions.</p> <p>*Describe the kinds of features resulting from or exhibiting cultural traditions, and name, date, and locate the primary features reflecting such traditions.</p> |          | <p>As with other sections in this Township/Range the Filbert Orchards are a dominant feature in the landscape and have persisted (although some are no longer maintained). The orchards may have been cultural land use practice.</p> |

| Characteristics   | Features | Description   |
|---|----------|---|
| <p><b>Circulation Networks</b></p> <p>Paths, roads, streams, or canals, highways, railways, and waterways.</p> <p>*Describe the principal forms of transportation and circulation routes that facilitate travel within the landscape with its larger region.</p> <p>*Name, date, and describe principal or significant examples.</p> <p>*Identify principal roadways and other transportation routes, by name, type, and location, and classify as contributing or noncontributing.</p> |          | <p>Willamette River runs north/south through the center of this section.</p> <p>Four main roads circulate this section of the landscape: Dale Kuni Rd runs north/south through the landscape and ends at Cloverdale Rd. Cloverdale Rd runs east/west and is the main road facilitating travel from this section to other sections in the landscape. Sears Rd runs south from Cloverdale Rd along the east side of the Willamette River. River Rd runs south from Cloverdale Rd along the west side of the Willamette River.</p> <p>All four of these roads were present on the 1936 aerial photos (Dale Kuni and Cloverdale Rd follow DLC boundaries)</p> |

| Characteristics  | Features | Description  |
|--|----------|--|
| <p><b>Boundary Demarcations</b></p> <p>Divisions marked by fences, walls, land use, vegetation, roadways, bodies of water, and irrigation or drainage ditches.</p> <p>*Describe the ways in which land ownership and activities are physically divided within the landscape, and discuss the differences between historic and current practices.</p> <p>*Relate boundary demarcations to overall spatial organization and regional patterns of land division.</p> <p>*Identify the predominant features that mark divisions within the landscape and locate important historic ones.</p> |          | <p>Divisions between large orchards are marked by small dirt roads that run around the perimeter of the orchard. Smaller fields are separated by change in agricultural use.</p> <p>Willamette River creates a boundary throughout the section with treelines marking the banks of the river.</p> <p>Wooden post fence marks the boundary between Sears Rd and the smaller agricultural fields which dominate the landscape on the east side of the Willamette River.</p> <p>River Rd and Sears Rd create a boundary along both the east and west side of the river.</p> |

| Characteristics   | Features | Description   |
|---|----------|---|
| <p><b>Vegetation Related to Land Use</b></p> <p>Functional and ornamental trees and shrubs, fields for cropping, treelines along walls and roads, native vegetation, orchards, groves, woodlots, pastures, gardens, alleys, shelter belts, forests, and grasslands.</p> <p>*Describe principal, predominant, and significant vegetation, by type, condition, age, use, and general or specific location.</p> <p>*Discuss changes that have occurred in vegetation since the period of significance.</p> <p>*Relate the function, massing, and details of vegetation to land uses and activities, cultural traditions, and response to the natural environment.</p> <p>*For rotated crops, identify the general types of crops that might be grown over a period of several years.</p> |          | <p>Treeline marks driveway from Cloverdale Rd to resource #2928</p> <p>Smaller agricultural fields, a vineyard and gardens surround resource #2926.</p> <p>Large orchards dominate the landscape south of Cloverdale Rd and west of River Rd.</p> <p>A large section of land that was open in 86 aerial is today an orchard of Christmas trees.</p> |

| Characteristics   | Features  | Description   |
|---|---|---|
| <p><b>Buildings, Structures, and Objects</b></p> <p>*Describe the kinds of buildings, structures, and major objects present.</p> <p>*Relate the function, form, materials, and construction of buildings, structures and objects to land uses and activities, cultural adaptations, and response to the natural environment.</p> <p>*Identify patterns and distinctive examples of workmanship, methods of construction, materials, stylistic influences, and vernacular forms.</p> <p>*Describe the condition of historic buildings and structures, and nature of additions and alterations.</p> <p>*Describe the principal and most important buildings, structures, and objects, by name, type, location, date, function, condition, methods of construction, materials, stylistic influences, and if known, builder.</p> <p>*Describe the impact of nonhistoric construction and alterations on historic integrity.</p> | <p><b>**Identify all buildings, structures, and principal objects by location, name or number, and type, and classify as contributing or noncontributing.</b></p> | <p><b>#2926</b><br/>Recorded in 86 as the Landscape Components: Structures, and Small Scale Elements, Vegetation Related to Land Use; Related to the Historic Theme of Agriculture; The Agrarian Landscape was listed as the Period of Historic Significance.<br/>Recorded in 86 as retaining integrity in 3 areas: Location, Design, and Setting. Described as a Villa.</p> <p>Today the house has undergone some alterations yet is still recognizable. The wood siding has been replaced with vinyl, but the wood louver windows are still present. Shutters have been added to the windows and the shed roof that extended off the north side of the house has been removed. Two outbuildings are connected to the east side of the house. The vertical board-and-batten siding has been removed and replaced by vinyl on the outbuildings. The landscape has been altered somewhat as well with the removal of the large trees that once lined the south side of the house. A wooden fence also lined the south side of the house and today is gone. For the most part, this house still retains physical integrity in the 3 areas listed in the 86 survey.</p> <p><b>#2927 (Barn)</b><br/>Recorded in the 86 survey as a Structure; Related to the Historic Theme of Agriculture; and the Industrial Landscape was listed as the Period of Historic Significance.<br/>In 86 retained physical integrity in 3 areas: Location, Design, and Setting. Described as a Gambrel Roof Barn from 1900.</p> <p>The photograph from 86 is very unclear, yet from the appearance of the barn to day it does not seem to have been altered. It has vertical board and batten wood siding and a metal roof, with a shed roof off the south end.</p> <p><b>#2928 (house tan and brown)</b><br/>Recorded in 86 as a Structure; related to the Historic Theme of Agriculture; the Agrarian Landscape was listed as the Period of Historic Significance.<br/>Recorded as retaining physical integrity in 3 areas: Location, Design, and Setting. Described as a "Bungalow Craftsman Cottage from 1920."</p> <p>Today the house has undergone only slight alterations with the replacement of wood windows with vinyl</p> |

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
|  |  | (except one). A gutter has been added to the edge of the roof on the front of the house. The large ornamental trees on either side of the house are still present. |
|--|--|--|

| Characteristics   | Features | Description  |
|---|----------|--|
| <p><b>Clusters</b></p> <p>Village centers, farmsteads, crossroads, harbors, and ranching or mining complexes.</p> <p>*Describe the clusters, historic and nonhistoric, found in the landscape, by general location, function, scale, spatial arrangement, destiny, condition, and composition.</p> <p>*Discuss any patterns visible in the arrangement, location, or presence of clusters, and relate these to spatial organization, cultural traditions, response to the natural environment, and land uses and activities.</p> <p>*Identify principal, representative, or important examples, by name, type, function, and location.</p> <p>*Discuss the impact of nonhistoric development on historic integrity.</p> <p>**Identify all buildings, structures, and principal objects comprising clusters, by type and</p> |          | <p>Resource #'s <b>2926</b> and <b>2927</b> (barn) belong to a cluster of four buildings situated at the top of a hill that leads down to the smaller fields along Sears Rd at the southeast corner of the section.</p> <p>House faces west and the outbuildings/barns are clustered to the south and east of the house.</p> |



|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| location, and classify as contributing or noncontributing. |  |  |
|--|--|--|

#### Summary:

In many ways the landscape in this section (outside of the UGB) has remained the same. The field patterns have changed little, and the land use seems to be the same as recorded in the 86 survey. The trend in the change in land use from 1936 to 86 to today is the addition of orchards where there was open fields. In some areas the building clusters have been modified a bit, yet they are still in the same location as they were in 86.

APPENDIX A

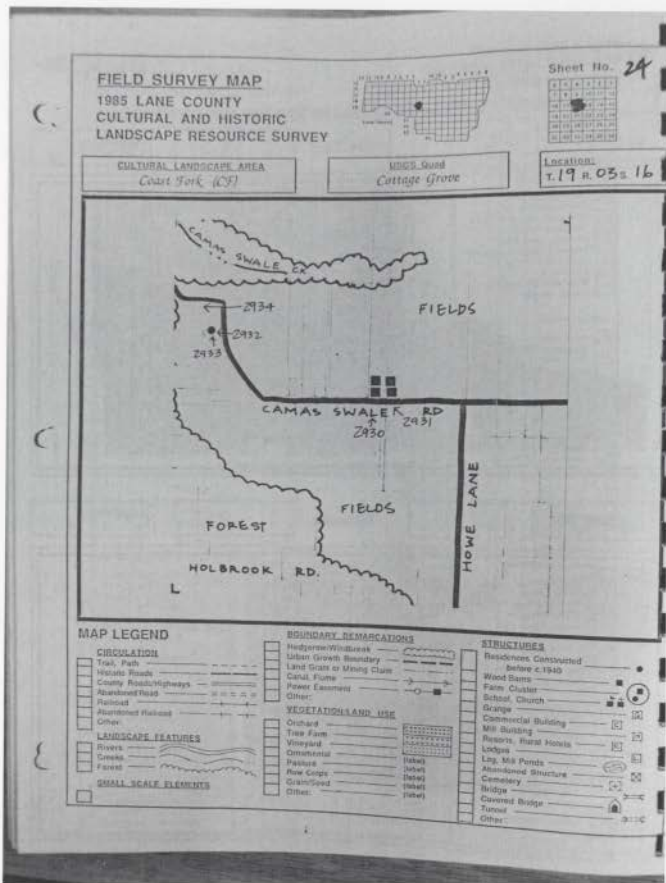
FIELD NOTES

Section 16

[illegible]

19S.03W.16 satellite image, 2012









| Characteristics  | Features  | Documentation   |
|--|---|---|
| <p><b>Land Uses and Activities</b></p> <p>Includes: Fields, pastures, orchards, open range, terraces, commons, cemeteries, playing fields, parks, mining areas, quarries, and logging areas.</p> <p>*Describe principal and significant land uses</p> <p>*Identify the tangible features related to land uses by type, general location, dates of use, condition and related vegetation</p> <p>*Describe historic processes related to land use, such as mining, irrigation, lumbering, contour farming, or quarrying.</p> <p>*Point out obsolete historic operations, ongoing traditional practices, or modern adaptations related to significance.</p> <p>*Identify threats to integrity, and indicate their location, extant, and impact on historic integrity</p> <p>*Identify areas having major importance or predominance, by location and type, and classify historic or nonhistoric</p> | <p>Fields<br/>Pastures<br/>Orchard (remnants)</p> | <p>Land use is a mix of residential lots and larger agricultural lots mainly related to livestock (llamas, lambs, cattle, horses).</p> <p>Open fields oriented along Camas Swale and Howe road, land rises in elevate in southwest corner of section with that area primarily forested.</p> <p>Remnants of an orchard can be seen along the north side of Camas Swale Rd.</p> |

| Characteristics   | Features | Documentation  |
|---|----------|--|
| <p><b>Patterns of Spatial Organization</b></p> <p>Overall pattern of the circulation networks, areas of land use, natural features, clusters of structures, and division of property.</p> <p>*Describe any patterns characterizing the landscape as a whole.</p> <p>*Relate patterns to land uses and activities, responses to nature, and cultural traditions.</p> <p>*Relate spatial organizations to components, including vegetation, boundary demarcations, and circulation networks.</p> <p>*Describe and locate any areas where historic spatial organization is particularly visible or substantially lost.</p> |          | <p>Two major circulation networks cut through this section and respond to the topography of the area. Camas Swale road runs straight east-west through the low-lying open fields and then begins to curve as it reaches the higher elevated land in the western portion of the section.</p> <p>Howe Ln runs south from Camas Swale road and also runs through the open low-lying area of the section.</p> <p>Clusters of structures are mainly situated along these two roads.</p> <p>There are a few structures situated at the base of the hills to the south of Camas Swale Road.</p> <p>Generally large field patterns mark this section, with fences marking boundaries between fields and main circulation networks.</p> <p>A line running east-west through the trees and fields at the north end of the section is visible in aerial and follows old DLC line.</p> <p>Large power lines cross this section diagonally and there is a large easement cut along this line.</p> |

| Characteristics   | Features | Documentation  |
|---|----------|--|
| <p><b>Response to the Natural Environment</b></p> <p>Adaptations to climate and natural features seen in land use, orientation of clusters, construction materials, design of buildings, and methods of transportation</p> <p>*Describe the physical environment and ecological systems of the region.</p> <p>*Describe the kinds of other features that have resulted from the cultural adaptations or responses to the natural environment.</p> <p>*Identify natural features that have major importance or predominance, by name, type, and location</p> |          | <p>Section is characterized by low-lying open fields/pastures oriented along Camas Swale Rd and Howe Ln. The land rises sharply in the south west of the section, with the higher elevated land mostly forested.</p> <p>The majority of the structures are situated in the lower open fields along the main circulation networks.</p> <p>Small pond and drainage canals on land that slopes downward on the north side of Camas Swale Rd in the western portion of the section.</p> <p>Large drainage ditches line both Camas Swale Rd and Howe Ln that carry water from the higher elevated land.</p> |

| Characteristics  | Features | Documentation   |
|--|----------|---|
| <p><b>Cultural Traditions</b></p> <p>Land use practices, buildings and structures, ethnic or religious institutions, community organization, construction methods, technology, trades and skills, use of plants, craftsmanship, methods of transportations, and patterns of land division</p> <p>*Describe land use practices, patterns of land division, institutions, building forms, workmanship, stylistic preferences, vernacular characteristics, use of materials, and methods of construction that have been influenced by cultural tradition.</p> <p>*Identify the sources of cultural influences, and name specific individuals, such as artisans, builders, community leaders, or farmers, responsible for perpetuating or establishing such traditions.</p> <p>*Describe the kinds of features resulting from or exhibiting cultural traditions, and name, date, and locate the primary features reflecting such traditions.</p> |          | <p>There doesn't appear to be any commonalities or patterns visible in the landscape that would suggest the influence of cultural traditions.</p> <p>The houses are mostly all of a different style and size, boundaries are not similar to each other, field patterns are irregular and types of agriculture are not distinct.</p> |

| Characteristics   | Features | Description   |
|---|----------|---|
| <p><b>Circulation Networks</b></p> <p>Paths, roads, streams, or canals, highways, railways, and waterways.</p> <p>*Describe the principal forms of transportation and circulation routes that facilitate travel within the landscape with its larger region.</p> <p>*Name, date, and describe principal or significant examples.</p> <p>*Identify principal roadways and other transportation routes, by name, type, and location, and classify as contributing or noncontributing.</p> |          | <p>Camas Swale road runs in a straight line east-west through the center of the section and curves to the north in the western portion of the section where the land rises sharply.</p> <p>Howe Lane runs south from Camas Swale Road.</p> <p>Deberry Road runs west off of Howe Lane at the South end of the section and follows an old DLC boundary.</p> <p>Smaller, private roads lead south off Camas Swale Road to structures situated at the base of the hills in the south of the section.</p> |

| Characteristics  | Features | Description   |
|--|----------|---|
| <p><b>Boundary Demarcations</b></p> <p>Divisions marked by fences, walls, land use, vegetation, roadways, bodies of water, and irrigation or drainage ditches.</p> <p>*Describe the ways in which land ownership and activities are physically divided within the landscape, and discuss the differences between historic and current practices.</p> <p>*Relate boundary demarcations to overall spatial organization and regional patterns of land division.</p> <p>*Identify the predominant features that mark divisions within the landscape and locate important historic ones.</p> |          | <p>Within fields and surrounding them, boundaries marked by fences (both wooden and metal).</p> <p>Drainage ditches line Camas Swale Rd and Howe Ln.</p> <p>Trees and vegetation grow along some fences in the landscape.</p> |



| Characteristics   | Features | Description  |
|---|----------|--|
| <p><b>Vegetation Related to Land Use</b></p> <p>Functional and ornamental trees and shrubs, fields for cropping, treelines along walls and roads, native vegetation, orchards, groves, woodlots, pastures, gardens, alleys, shelter belts, forests, and grasslands.</p> <p>*Describe principal, predominant, and significant vegetation, by type, condition, age, use, and general or specific location.</p> <p>*Discuss changes that have occurred in vegetation since the period of significance.</p> <p>*Relate the function, massing, and details of vegetation to land uses and activities, cultural traditions, and response to the natural environment.</p> <p>*For rotated crops, identify the general types of crops that might be grown over a period of several years.</p> |          | <p>Trees surround two of the lots on the south side of Camas Swale Rd near the west end of the section.</p> <p>Remnants of an orchard can be seen along the north side of Camas Swale Rd.</p> <p>Open pastures in the low-lying areas along Camas Swale Rd and Howe Ln with livestock.</p> |

| Characteristics   | Features  | Description  |
|---|---|--|
| <p><b>Buildings, Structures, and Objects</b></p> <p>*Describe the kinds of buildings, structures, and major objects present.</p> <p>*Relate the function, form, materials, and construction of buildings, structures and objects to land uses and activities, cultural adaptations, and response to the natural environment.</p> <p>*Identify patterns and distinctive examples of workmanship, methods of construction, materials, stylistic influences, and vernacular forms.</p> <p>*Describe the condition of historic buildings and structures, and nature of additions and alterations.</p> <p>*Describe the principal and most important buildings, structures, and objects, by name, type, location, date, function, condition, methods of construction, materials, stylistic influences, and if known, builder.</p> <p>*Describe the impact of nonhistoric construction and alterations on historic integrity.</p> | <p><b>**Identify all buildings, structures, and principal objects by location, name or number, and type, and classify as contributing or noncontributing.</b></p> | <p><b>#2930 and #2931 (old orchard/barn cluster)</b><br/> The orchard was recorded as Vegetation Related to Land Use; under the Historic Theme of Agriculture; The Agrarian Landscape was listed as the Period of Historic Significance.<br/> The old fruit orchard was recorded as retaining integrity in 2 areas: Location and Setting.</p> <p>The barn cluster was recorded as a Cluster Arrangement, and Structure; under the Historic Theme of Agriculture; the Agrarian Landscape was listed as the Period of Historic Significance. The barn was recorded as retaining integrity in 3 areas: Location, Design, and Setting, and was described as a Gable Roof Barn from 1900. (Note: it was indicated that more research was needed for this particular structure).</p> <p>In the 1986 photograph the orchard was overgrown with tall grass and other shrubs. Today the orchard is maintained.</p> <p>The barn cluster is now blocked from the road by a newly constructed house. It can be seen however that the barn that had collapsed has been removed.</p> <p><b>#2932 (Italianate four-square)</b><br/> Recorded in 1986 as a Structure; under the Historic Theme of Agriculture; with the Industrial Landscape listed as the Period of Historic Significance.<br/> Recorded as retaining physical integrity in 4 areas: Location, Design, Setting, and Materials, and described as a "Craftsman Villa from 1905."<br/> The structure was cited as having an association with important historical events or persons in Lane County and was included as "highly significant"</p> <p>Today the form and design are still present, yet there is a large garage addition on the back (south) end of the house. The building has also been painted, yet the large brackets are still present. The yard surrounding the building has been altered somewhat with decorative landscaping and a new privacy fence along the south end of the lot.</p> |

| Characteristics  | Features | Description  |
|--|----------|--|
| <p><b>Clusters</b></p> <p>Village centers, farmsteads, crossroads, harbors, and ranching or mining complexes.</p> <p>*Describe the clusters, historic and nonhistoric, found in the landscape, by general location, function, scale, spatial arrangement, destiny, condition, and composition.</p> <p>*Discuss any patterns visible in the arrangement, location, or presence of clusters, and relate these to spatial organization, cultural traditions, response to the natural environment, and land uses and activities.</p> <p>*Identify principal, representative, or important examples, by name, type, function, and location.</p> <p>*Discuss the impact of nonhistoric development on historic integrity.</p> <p>**Identify all buildings, structures, and principal objects comprising clusters, by type and location, and classify as contributing or noncontributing.</p> |          | <p><b>#2930-#2931</b></p> <p>Of the structures recorded in the 86 survey, this group of structures are the only ones in a cluster. This cluster is situated along the north side of Camas Swale Rd at the south end of a large stand of trees. There are four outbuildings/barns all of which are gable roofed with the gables oriented east/west.</p> |

Summary:

It seems that this section was minimally surveyed with the main focus being the structures along Camas Swale Rd. In the aerial comparison it can be seen that there have been some changes in vegetation: At the west end of the section to the south of Camas Swale Rd new trees have grown in what was an open field in 86. At the east end of the section, to the south of Camas Swale Rd again large stand of trees have grown in what was mostly open field in 86. At the southwest corner of the section the top of the hill has been clear cut since 86. There has been some new construction along Camas Swale Rd and Howe Ln, yet the overall spatial organization of this section is much the same as it was in 86.

APPENDIX A

FIELD NOTES

Section 17

19S.03W.17 aerial photograph, 1983

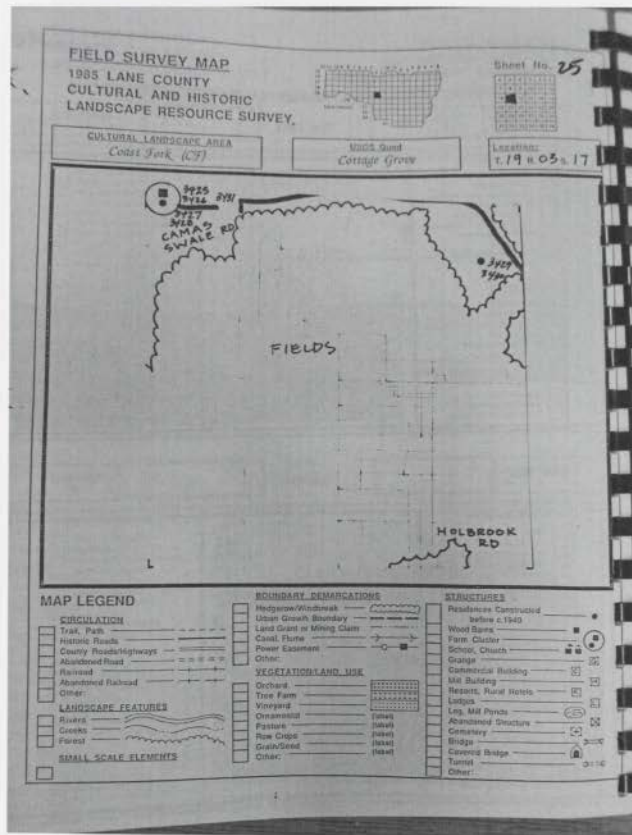




19S.03W.17 satellite image, 2012



19S.03W.17 field map, original survey





| Characteristics  | Features  | Documentation   |
|--|---|---|
| <p><b>Land Uses and Activities</b></p> <p>Includes: Fields, pastures, orchards, open range, terraces, commons, cemeteries, playing fields, parks, mining areas, quarries, and logging areas.</p> <p>*Describe principal and significant land uses</p> <p>*Identify the tangible features related to land uses by type, general location, dates of use, condition and related vegetation</p> <p>*Describe historic processes related to land use, such as mining, irrigation, lumbering, contour farming, or quarrying.</p> <p>*Point out obsolete historic operations, ongoing traditional practices, or modern adaptations related to significance.</p> <p>*Identify threats to integrity, and indicate their location, extant, and impact on historic integrity</p> <p>*Identify areas having major importance or predominance, by location and type, and classify historic or nonhistoric</p> | <p>Pastures<br/>Orchard (small)<br/>Treed lots</p> <p>Utility line easement</p> | <p>This section is mostly forested land with a smaller portion of open land along Camas Swale Rd at the north end of the section.</p> <p>Pastures with livestock (sheep) along Bailly Rd<br/>Orchard (remnants) along Bailly Rd</p> <p>Substantial Clear cutting and new development in the center of the section along Mickleson Rd.</p> |

| Characteristics   | Features | Documentation  |
|---|----------|--|
| <p><b>Patterns of Spatial Organization</b></p> <p>Overall pattern of the circulation networks, areas of land use, natural features, clusters of structures, and division of property.</p> <p>*Describe any patterns characterizing the landscape as a whole.</p> <p>*Relate patterns to land uses and activities, responses to nature, and cultural traditions.</p> <p>*Relate spatial organizations to components, including vegetation, boundary demarcations, and circulation networks.</p> <p>*Describe and locate any areas where historic spatial organization is particularly visible or substantially lost.</p> |          | <p>Structures are scattered along the three main circulation networks that wind around, and through, the hill lies in this section.</p> <p>The majority of structures are newly constructed (in the last 30 years).</p> <p>Pattern of forested area with unevenly spaced cleared land with new construction.</p> |

| Characteristics   | Features | Documentation  |
|---|----------|--|
| <p><b>Response to the Natural Environment</b></p> <p>Adaptations to climate and natural features seen in land use, orientation of clusters, construction materials, design of buildings, and methods of transportation</p> <p>*Describe the physical environment and ecological systems of the region.</p> <p>*Describe the kinds of other features that have resulted from the cultural adaptations or responses to the natural environment.</p> <p>*Identify natural features that have major importance or predominance, by name, type, and location</p> |          | <p>The land in this section is steep, rising sharply to the south. In the north end of this section, the land flattens out a bit and is mostly open, while the higher elevated land is mostly forested.</p> <p>Camas Swale Rd winds around the base of the hill avoiding the steep areas of land.</p> <p>Older construction seemed to have mainly occurred in the flat low-lying area of land at the north of the section along Camas Swale Rd.</p> <p>New construction and clear-cutting has occurred since the 1986 survey in the steeper areas in the southern portion of this section.</p> |



| Characteristics  | Features | Documentation   |
|--|----------|---|
| <p><b>Cultural Traditions</b></p> <p>Land use practices, buildings and structures, ethnic or religious institutions, community organization, construction methods, technology, trades and skills, use of plants, craftsmanship, methods of transportations, and patterns of land division</p> <p>*Describe land use practices, patterns of land division, institutions, building forms, workmanship, stylistic preferences, vernacular characteristics, use of materials, and methods of construction that have been influenced by cultural tradition.</p> <p>*Identify the sources of cultural influences, and name specific individuals, such as artisans, builders, community leaders, or farmers, responsible for perpetuating or establishing such traditions.</p> <p>*Describe the kinds of features resulting from or exhibiting cultural traditions, and name, date, and locate the primary features reflecting such traditions.</p> |          | <p>No patterns are visible in the landscape that would suggest a large scale impact of cultural traditions.</p> <p>Resource #3425 was built between 1856-1872, and the vernacular gothic style of the house, construction of the barn, and the organization of the landscape and buildings may represent a cultural tradition and agriculture practice of the time.</p> |

| Characteristics   | Features | Description  |
|---|----------|--|
| <p><b>Circulation Networks</b></p> <p>Paths, roads, streams, or canals, highways, railways, and waterways.</p> <p>*Describe the principal forms of transportation and circulation routes that facilitate travel within the landscape with its larger region.</p> <p>*Name, date, and describe principal or significant examples.</p> <p>*Identify principal roadways and other transportation routes, by name, type, and location, and classify as contributing or noncontributing.</p> |          | <p>Three main roads provide circulation networks through this section:</p> <p>Camas Swale Rd facilitates travel from this section to the larger region, and runs east west through the north side of the section.</p> <p>Mickleson Rd winds south from Camas Swale Rd up the hill where it dead ends.</p> <p>Hungry Hill road winds south from Camas Swale Rd along the east side of the section and connects to Deberry Rd in the south.</p> <p>Large utility (power) line and easement cut across this section from the south ending at Camas Swale Rd.</p> <p>Old road visible on satellite image running south off Camas Swale Rd, doesn't appear to be in use and longer.</p> <p>An area in the west of this section is marked by multiple dirt paths or roads that wind around the side of the hill through fields and trees with no visible ordered arrangement.</p> <p>An area in the east side of this section, just south of Camas Swale Rd also has what appears to be an old dirt path or road, winding around the open field.</p> |

| Characteristics  | Features | Description  |
|--|----------|--|
| <p><b>Boundary Demarcations</b></p> <p>Divisions marked by fences, walls, land use, vegetation, roadways, bodies of water, and irrigation or drainage ditches.</p> <p>*Describe the ways in which land ownership and activities are physically divided within the landscape, and discuss the differences between historic and current practices.</p> <p>*Relate boundary demarcations to overall spatial organization and regional patterns of land division.</p> <p>*Identify the predominant features that mark divisions within the landscape and locate important historic ones.</p> |          | <p>Fences mark boundaries within the fields of the lower lying areas to keep in livestock.</p> <p>The roadways appear to create boundaries between open fields and forested areas in some places.</p> <p>Along Mickleson Rd., a tree line creates a boundary between the road and a residential lot.</p> |

| Characteristics   | Features | Description  |
|---|----------|--|
| <p><b>Vegetation Related to Land Use</b></p> <p>Functional and ornamental trees and shrubs, fields for cropping, treelines along walls and roads, native vegetation, orchards, groves, woodlots, pastures, gardens, alleys, shelter belts, forests, and grasslands.</p> <p>*Describe principal, predominant, and significant vegetation, by type, condition, age, use, and general or specific location.</p> <p>*Discuss changes that have occurred in vegetation since the period of significance.</p> <p>*Relate the function, massing, and details of vegetation to land uses and activities, cultural traditions, and response to the natural environment.</p> <p>*For rotated crops, identify the general types of crops that might be grown over a period of several years.</p> |          | <p>Remnants of an orchard and ornamental tree line are seen on the north side of Camas Swale Rd.</p> <p>Fields for livestock</p> <p>Food garden on property along Mickleson Rd.<br/>Tree line along Mickleson Rd.</p> <p>Large Douglass Fir in front of house (#3425)</p> <p>The majority of land in this section is forested although some significant clearing has occurred for new construction since the 1986 survey.</p> <p>A cherry tree hedgerow was recorded extending south off of Camas Swale Rd, and is today barely visible due to surrounding overgrowth of vegetation.</p> |

| Characteristics   | Features  | Description   |
|---|---|---|
| <p><b>Buildings, Structures, and Objects</b></p> <p>*Describe the kinds of buildings, structures, and major objects present.</p> <p>*Relate the function, form, materials, and construction of buildings, structures and objects to land uses and activities, cultural adaptations, and response to the natural environment.</p> <p>*Identify patterns and distinctive examples of workmanship, methods of construction, materials, stylistic influences, and vernacular forms.</p> <p>*Describe the condition of historic buildings and structures, and nature of additions and alterations.</p> <p>*Describe the principal and most important buildings, structures, and objects, by name, type, location, date, function, condition, methods of construction, materials, stylistic influences, and if known, builder.</p> <p>*Describe the impact of nonhistoric construction and alterations on historic integrity.</p> | <p><b>**Identify all buildings, structures, and principal objects by location, name or number, and type, and classify as contributing or noncontributing.</b></p> | <p><b>#3425</b> (Vernacular gothic house)<br/>Recorded in 86 as part of a Cluster Arrangement and a structure; Related to the Historic Theme of Agriculture; The Period of Significance was listed as the Agrarian Landscape.<br/>According to the owner, the house was built in two parts: the first build (rear) was completed in 1856 and the second completed in 1872.<br/>*Structure is listed in the SHPO database but not listed on the National Register.</p> <p>In comparing the two photos, almost nothing seems to have changed. The chimney on the rear portion of the house is missing some bricks at the top, and the chimney on the front portion of the house may have been replaced.</p> <p><b>#3428</b> (Barn with Shed) and <b>#3431</b> (Tool Shed)<br/>These three structures are the outbuildings that make up the cluster with #3425.<br/>The barn, shed, and tool shed are all still standing and like the house, don't seem to have undergone any modifications. While the integrity of all of the buildings of this cluster is high, the condition is deteriorating and is poor.</p> <p>Resource <b>#3429</b>, and <b>#3430</b> could not be located. They were both described as "old farmhouses" in the 86 survey, and were in poor condition in the photograph from 86 and may have been demolished in the years since or may have been inaccurately located in the previous survey. The area where they were located on the 86 site map is clear today and what could possibly be an old building footprint is visible through satellite.</p> |

| Characteristics  | Features | Description   |
|--|----------|---|
| <p><b>Clusters</b></p> <p>Village centers, farmsteads, crossroads, harbors, and ranching or mining complexes.</p> <p>*Describe the clusters, historic and nonhistoric, found in the landscape, by general location, function, scale, spatial arrangement, destiny, condition, and composition.</p> <p>*Discuss any patterns visible in the arrangement, location, or presence of clusters, and relate these to spatial organization, cultural traditions, response to the natural environment, and land uses and activities.</p> <p>*Identify principal, representative, or important examples, by name, type, function, and location.</p> <p>*Discuss the impact of nonhistoric development on historic integrity.</p> <p>**Identify all buildings, structures, and principal objects comprising clusters, by type and location, and classify as contributing or noncontributing.</p> |          | <p>Cluster composed of resources: #3425, 3428, 3421 is located along the north side of Camas Swale Rd at the end of a long driveway ("Bailey Rd"). Outbuildings are located to the north of the house. The barn is the farthest from the house and the tool shed is closest to the house.</p> |

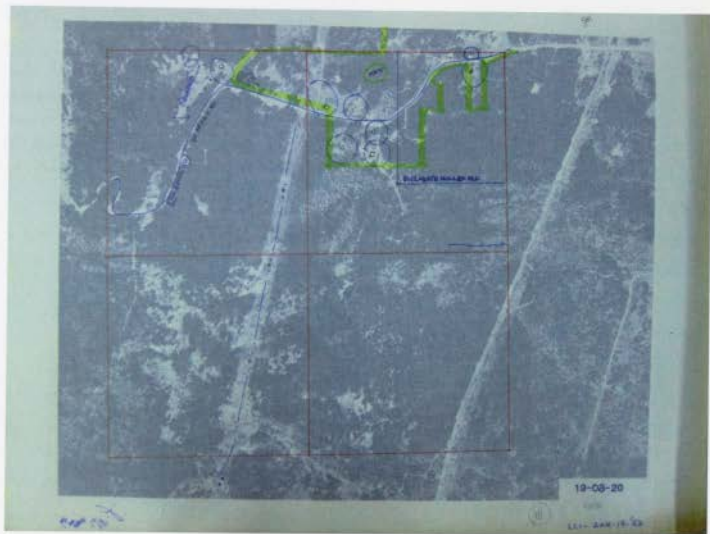


### Summary:

This area of the landscape has changed substantially in the 30 years since the last survey was completed. Roads have extended south, up the hill from Camas Swale Rd., and a large area has been clear cut for new development. Two structures which were recorded in the 86 survey are gone today. In some areas vegetation has overgrown obscuring ornamental vegetation. In this way the spatial organization has changed since the historic period and since the last survey. One element that is seen in multiple places in this section are seemingly random dirt roads/paths that circulate through both cleared and forested land.

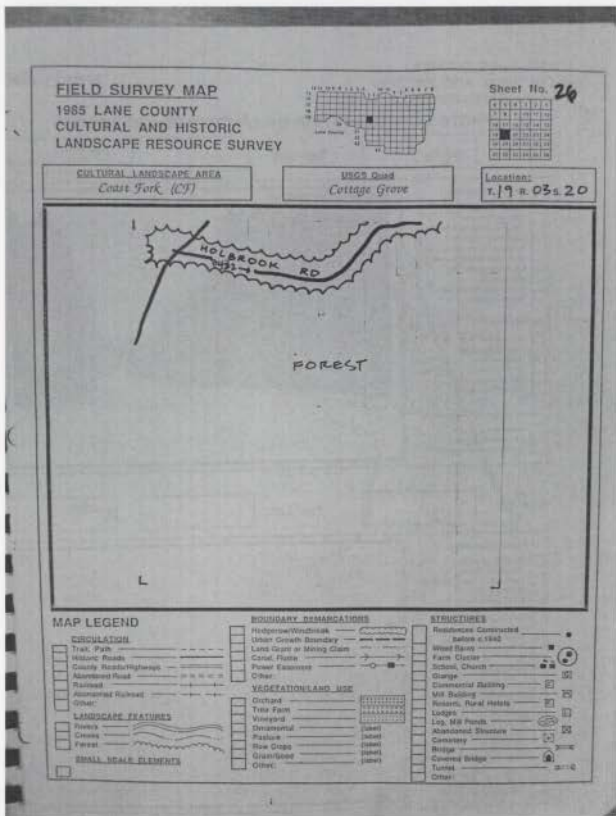
APPENDIX A  
FIELD NOTES  
Section 20

19S.03W.20 aerial photograph, 1983



19S.03W.20 satellite image, 2012





| Characteristics  | Features | Documentation   |
|--|----------|---|
| <p><b>Land Uses and Activities</b></p> <p>Includes: Fields, pastures, orchards, open range, terraces, commons, cemeteries, playing fields, parks, mining areas, quarries, and logging areas.</p> <p>*Describe principal and significant land uses</p> <p>*Identify the tangible features related to land uses by type, general location, dates of use, condition and related vegetation</p> <p>*Describe historic processes related to land use, such as mining, irrigation, lumbering, contour farming, or quarrying.</p> <p>*Point out obsolete historic operations, ongoing traditional practices, or modern adaptations related to significance.</p> <p>*Identify threats to integrity, and indicate their location, extant, and impact on historic integrity</p> <p>*Identify areas having major importance or predominance, by location and type, and classify historic or nonhistoric</p> |          | <p>*This section is only minimally accessible, and only one resource was surveyed in the 1986 survey.</p> <p>Satellite image shows mostly forested land with residential areas scattered along Deberry Rd.</p> <p>Possible small scale agriculture/livestock occurring in some areas.</p> |

| Characteristics   | Features | Documentation  |
|---|----------|--|
| <p><b>Patterns of Spatial Organization</b></p> <p>Overall pattern of the circulation networks, areas of land use, natural features, clusters of structures, and division of property.</p> <p>*Describe any patterns characterizing the landscape as a whole.</p> <p>*Relate patterns to land uses and activities, responses to nature, and cultural traditions.</p> <p>*Relate spatial organizations to components, including vegetation, boundary demarcations, and circulation networks.</p> <p>*Describe and locate any areas where historic spatial organization is particularly visible or substantially lost.</p> |          | <p>One main circulation network crosses the north portion of this section running east/west. Structures are mainly situated along this road.</p> <p>Satellite image shows smaller dirt roads circulating through the interior of this section.</p> <p>Easement clearing for a power line cuts across this section.</p> <p>Section is mostly tree covered with scattered cleared areas.</p> |



| Characteristics   | Features | Documentation   |
|---|----------|---|
| <p><b>Response to the Natural Environment</b></p> <p>Adaptations to climate and natural features seen in land use, orientation of clusters, construction materials, design of buildings, and methods of transportation</p> <p>*Describe the physical environment and ecological systems of the region.</p> <p>*Describe the kinds of other features that have resulted from the cultural adaptations or responses to the natural environment.</p> <p>*Identify natural features that have major importance or predominance, by name, type, and location</p> |          | <p>This section has a very steep rise in elevation, rising to the west. The area is mostly heavily wooded, with few clearings for structures.</p> |

| Characteristics  | Features | Documentation   |
|--|----------|---|
| <p><b>Cultural Traditions</b></p> <p>Land use practices, buildings and structures, ethnic or religious institutions, community organization, construction methods, technology, trades and skills, use of plants, craftsmanship, methods of transportations, and patterns of land division</p> <p>*Describe land use practices, patterns of land division, institutions, building forms, workmanship, stylistic preferences, vernacular characteristics, use of materials, and methods of construction that have been influenced by cultural tradition.</p> <p>*Identify the sources of cultural influences, and name specific individuals, such as artisans, builders, community leaders, or farmers, responsible for perpetuating or establishing such traditions.</p> <p>*Describe the kinds of features resulting from or exhibiting cultural traditions, and name, date, and locate the primary features reflecting such traditions.</p> |          | <p>Deberry Rd cuts across the north portion of this section and was recorded in the 86 survey as an early stage road, possibly influencing early commerce and settlement of the area.</p> |

| Characteristics   | Features | Description  |
|---|----------|--|
| <p><b>Circulation Networks</b></p> <p>Paths, roads, streams, or canals, highways, railways, and waterways.</p> <p>*Describe the principal forms of transportation and circulation routes that facilitate travel within the landscape with its larger region.</p> <p>*Name, date, and describe principal or significant examples.</p> <p>*Identify principal roadways and other transportation routes, by name, type, and location, and classify as contributing or noncontributing.</p> |          | <p>Deberry Rd (earlier Holbrook Rd?) winds across the north portion of the section, rising steeply in elevation from east to west, and is the main circulation network that connects this section to surrounding areas.</p> <p>#3432 Deberry Rd., Circulation network, recorded as an early stage road in the 86 survey, retaining physical integrity in 2 areas: Location, and Setting.<br/>Road is still used today.</p> <p>Smaller dirt roads can be seen in satellite images crossing the landscape facilitating travel within the area.</p> |

| Characteristics  | Features | Description   |
|--|----------|---|
| <p><b>Boundary Demarcations</b></p> <p>Divisions marked by fences, walls, land use, vegetation, roadways, bodies of water, and irrigation or drainage ditches.</p> <p>*Describe the ways in which land ownership and activities are physically divided within the landscape, and discuss the differences between historic and current practices.</p> <p>*Relate boundary demarcations to overall spatial organization and regional patterns of land division.</p> <p>*Identify the predominant features that mark divisions within the landscape and locate important historic ones.</p> |          | <p>Divisions are marked by roadways and the line cleared for the power line.</p> <p>Possible boundaries can be seen by satellite marked by a section of older trees next to an area of smaller trees.</p> |

| Characteristics   | Features | Description   |
|---|----------|---|
| <p><b>Vegetation Related to Land Use</b></p> <p>Functional and ornamental trees and shrubs, fields for cropping, treelines along walls and roads, native vegetation, orchards, groves, woodlots, pastures, gardens, alleys, shelter belts, forests, and grasslands.</p> <p>*Describe principal, predominant, and significant vegetation, by type, condition, age, use, and general or specific location.</p> <p>*Discuss changes that have occurred in vegetation since the period of significance.</p> <p>*Relate the function, massing, and details of vegetation to land uses and activities, cultural traditions, and response to the natural environment.</p> <p>*For rotated crops, identify the general types of crops that might be grown over a period of several years.</p> |          | <p>Ornamental tree line can be seen on satellite lining a driveway off the north side of Deberry Rd.</p> <p>Trees provide a boundary between Deberry Rd and residential lots.</p> |

| Characteristics   | Features   | Description   |
|---|--|---|
| <p><b>Buildings, Structures, and Objects</b></p> <p>*Describe the kinds of buildings, structures, and major objects present.</p> <p>*Relate the function, form, materials, and construction of buildings, structures and objects to land uses and activities, cultural adaptations, and response to the natural environment.</p> <p>*Identify patterns and distinctive examples of workmanship, methods of construction, materials, stylistic influences, and vernacular forms.</p> <p>*Describe the condition of historic buildings and structures, and nature of additions and alterations.</p> <p>*Describe the principal and most important buildings, structures, and objects, by name, type, location, date, function, condition, methods of construction, materials, stylistic influences, and if known, builder.</p> <p>*Describe the impact of nonhistoric construction and alterations on historic integrity.</p> | <p>**Identify all buildings, structures, and principal objects by location, name or number, and type, and classify as contributing or noncontributing.</p> | <p>No buildings were recorded in the 86 survey.</p> |

| Characteristics  | Features | Description  |
|--|----------|--|
| <p><b>Clusters</b></p> <p>Village centers, farmsteads, crossroads, harbors, and ranching or mining complexes.</p> <p>*Describe the clusters, historic and nonhistoric, found in the landscape, by general location, function, scale, spatial arrangement, destiny, condition, and composition.</p> <p>*Discuss any patterns visible in the arrangement, location, or presence of clusters, and relate these to spatial organization, cultural traditions, response to the natural environment, and land uses and activities.</p> <p>*Identify principal, representative, or important examples, by name, type, function, and location.</p> <p>*Discuss the impact of nonhistoric development on historic integrity.</p> <p>**Identify all buildings, structures, and principal objects comprising clusters, by type and location, and classify as contributing or noncontributing.</p> |          | <p>A few clusters can be seen by satellite, yet further details are unavailable.</p> |

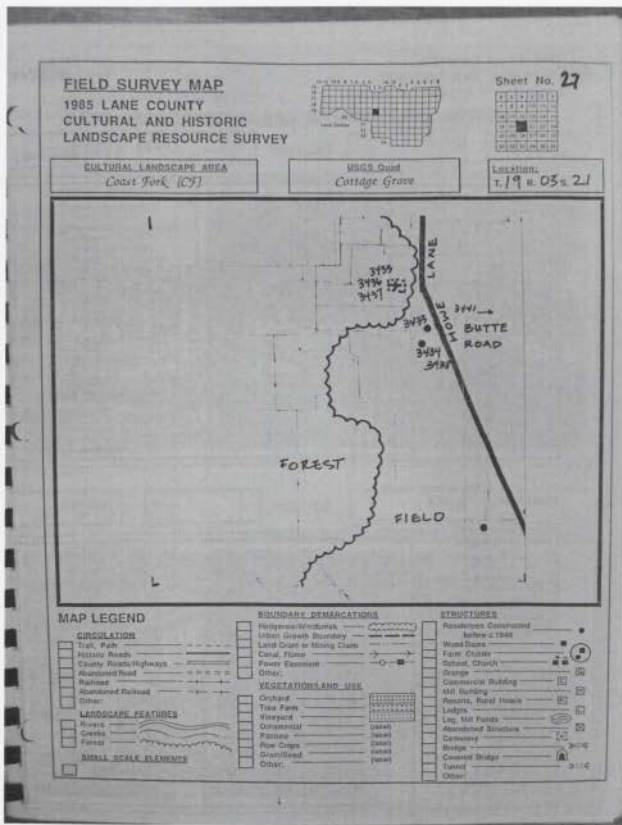


APPENDIX A  
FIELD NOTES  
Section 21

[illegible]

19S.03W.21 satellite image, 2012







| Characteristics   | Features                                | Documentation  |
|---|---|--|
| <p><b>Land Uses and Activities</b></p> <p>Includes: Fields, pastures, orchards, open range, terraces, commons, cemeteries, playing fields, parks, mining areas, quarries, and logging areas.</p> <p>*Describe principal and significant land uses</p> <p>*Identify the tangible features related to land uses by type, general location, dates of use, condition and related vegetation</p> <p>*Describe historic processes related to land use, such as mining, irrigation, lumbering, contour farming, or quarrying.</p> <p>*Point out obsolete historic operations, ongoing traditional practices, or modern adaptations related to significance.</p> <p>*Identify threats to integrity, and indicate their location, extant, and impact on historic integrity</p> <p>*Identify areas having major importance or predominance, by location and type, and</p> | <p>Fields<br/>Pastures<br/>Cemetery</p> | <p>Land is a mix use of agricultural fields with some pastures for livestock, and forested area.</p> |

|                                  |  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|--|
| classify historic or nonhistoric |  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|--|

| Characteristics   | Features | Documentation   |
|---|----------|---|
| <p><b>Patterns of Spatial Organization</b></p> <p>Overall pattern of the circulation networks, areas of land use, natural features, clusters of structures, and division of property.</p> <p>*Describe any patterns characterizing the landscape as a whole.</p> <p>*Relate patterns to land uses and activities, responses to nature, and cultural traditions.</p> <p>*Relate spatial organizations to components, including vegetation, boundary demarcations, and circulation networks.</p> <p>*Describe and locate any areas where historic spatial organization is particularly visible or substantially lost.</p> |          | <p>Land use areas are primarily located along Howe Ln, while the western half of the section is largely forested.</p> <p>Structures too, are primarily located along Howe Ln.</p> <p>Section is characterized by large field patterns along the east and south west side of Howe Ln.</p> <p>A pattern of smaller lots and more closely spaced structures is seen in the north part of the section along Howe Ln.</p> <p>Howe Ln runs north/south through the lower lying area of land of this section where land use and structures are more prevalent.</p> |



| Characteristics   | Features | Documentation   |
|---|----------|---|
| <p><b>Response to the Natural Environment</b></p> <p>Adaptations to climate and natural features seen in land use, orientation of clusters, construction materials, design of buildings, and methods of transportation</p> <p>*Describe the physical environment and ecological systems of the region.</p> <p>*Describe the kinds of other features that have resulted from the cultural adaptations or responses to the natural environment.</p> <p>*Identify natural features that have major importance or predominance, by name, type, and location</p> |          | <p>This section contains open fields in the eastern portion of the landscape and the land rises steeply in elevation to the west with the higher elevated land forested.</p> <p>Agricultural land use, the primary circulation route, and the majority of structures all take place in the lower elevated, flat land.</p> |

| Characteristics  | Features | Documentation   |
|--|----------|---|
| <p><b>Cultural Traditions</b></p> <p>Land use practices, buildings and structures, ethnic or religious institutions, community organization, construction methods, technology, trades and skills, use of plants, craftsmanship, methods of transportations, and patterns of land division</p> <p>*Describe land use practices, patterns of land division, institutions, building forms, workmanship, stylistic preferences, vernacular characteristics, use of materials, and methods of construction that have been influenced by cultural tradition.</p> <p>*Identify the sources of cultural influences, and name specific individuals, such as artisans, builders, community leaders, or farmers, responsible for perpetuating or establishing such traditions.</p> <p>*Describe the kinds of features resulting from or exhibiting cultural traditions, and name, date, and locate the primary features reflecting such traditions.</p> |          | <p>Creswell Pioneer Cemetery is located in the north edge of this section off Howe Ln to the west (religious/community institution).</p> <p>Earliest recorded structures in this landscape were built in the early 1900s: one in a four-square plan, and another in a double front-gabled bungalow style.</p> |

| Characteristics   | Features | Description  |
|---|----------|--|
| <p><b>Circulation Networks</b></p> <p>Paths, roads, streams, or canals, highways, railways, and waterways.</p> <p>*Describe the principal forms of transportation and circulation routes that facilitate travel within the landscape with its larger region.</p> <p>*Name, date, and describe principal or significant examples.</p> <p>*Identify principal roadways and other transportation routes, by name, type, and location, and classify as contributing or noncontributing.</p> |          | <p>Howe Ln is the primary circulation network in this section running north/south connecting this area with the surrounding area.</p> <p>Gibson Ln. extends east off Howe Ln.</p> <p>Both Gibson and Howe Ln. appear in the 1936 aerial.</p> <p>Private road, Eric Todd Ln., extends west off Howe Ln.</p> |

| Characteristics  | Features | Description   |
|--|----------|---|
| <p><b>Boundary Demarcations</b></p> <p>Divisions marked by fences, walls, land use, vegetation, roadways, bodies of water, and irrigation or drainage ditches.</p> <p>*Describe the ways in which land ownership and activities are physically divided within the landscape, and discuss the differences between historic and current practices.</p> <p>*Relate boundary demarcations to overall spatial organization and regional patterns of land division.</p> <p>*Identify the predominant features that mark divisions within the landscape and locate important historic ones.</p> |          | <p>Fences mark boundaries between fields and Howe and Gibson Lanes.</p> <p>Boundaries between large fields in some areas are marked by lines of vegetation and a change in type of field use.</p> |

| Characteristics   | Features | Description   |
|---|----------|---|
| <p><b>Vegetation Related to Land Use</b></p> <p>Functional and ornamental trees and shrubs, fields for cropping, treelines along walls and roads, native vegetation, orchards, groves, woodlots, pastures, gardens, alleys, shelter belts, forests, and grasslands.</p> <p>*Describe principal, predominant, and significant vegetation, by type, condition, age, use, and general or specific location.</p> <p>*Discuss changes that have occurred in vegetation since the period of significance.</p> <p>*Relate the function, massing, and details of vegetation to land uses and activities, cultural traditions, and response to the natural environment.</p> <p>*For rotated crops, identify the general types of crops that might be grown over a period of several years.</p> |          | <p>Large hayfield in the area between Howe Ln and Gibson Ln.</p> <p>Home garden visible on the west side of Howe Ln., just south of Creswell Cemetery Rd.</p> <p>Regularly spaced trees line the road leading up to the Creswell Cemetery.</p> <p>Higher elevated land in the west of the section is largely tree covered, while the lower lying land to the east is mostly open fields (agriculture and livestock)</p> |

| Characteristics   | Features   | Description  |
|---|--|--|
| <p><b>Buildings, Structures, and Objects</b></p> <p>*Describe the kinds of buildings, structures, and major objects present.</p> <p>*Relate the function, form, materials, and construction of buildings, structures and objects to land uses and activities, cultural adaptations, and response to the natural environment.</p> <p>*Identify patterns and distinctive examples of workmanship, methods of construction, materials, stylistic influences, and vernacular forms.</p> <p>*Describe the condition of historic buildings and structures, and nature of additions and alterations.</p> <p>*Describe the principal and most important buildings, structures, and objects, by name, type, location, date, function, condition, methods of construction, materials, stylistic influences, and if known, builder.</p> <p>*Describe the impact of nonhistoric construction and alterations on historic integrity.</p> | <p>**Identify all buildings, structures, and principal objects by location, name or number, and type, and classify as contributing or noncontributing.</p> | <p><b>#3433 ("yellow bungalow")</b><br/>Recorded in the 86 survey as a Structure; Related to the Historic Theme of Agriculture; The Landscape of Commerce listed as The Period of Historic Significance. Recorded as retaining physical integrity in 3 areas: Location, Design, and Setting; Described as a Bungalow from 1920, and was included as "highly significant."</p> <p>Today the house has been slightly modified with the replacement of wood windows with vinyl. The configuration of some of the windows have been modified from the original configuration of pairs of one-over-one double hung to one large horizontal sliding windows. The house has been painted and now is green instead of yellow. In the 1986 photograph the side of a metal shed is visible extending from the north end of the front façade. This shed has since been removed. The house has a distinctive double front-gable roof with a connecting flat roof over the front porch.</p> <p><b>#3434 (foursquare)</b><br/>Recorded in 1986 as a Structure; Related to the Historic Theme of Agriculture; The Industrial and Agrarian Landscape both listed as the Period of Historic Significance. Recorded as retaining physical integrity in 3 areas: Location, Design, and Setting, and described as an "Italianate Villa, 1910."</p> <p>Today the most visible alterations are the removal of the shutters surrounding the second story windows on the front (east) façade, and the change in paint color from green to yellow. The setting is much the same, with a large open pasture separating the house from the road (Howe Ln.) and large trees surrounding the house on three sides. The presence of horses can be seen in both the photograph from 86 and the current photo.</p> <p><b>#3435 and #3437 (Creswell Cemetery)</b><br/>Both resources were recorded in the 1986 survey as Small Scale Elements; Related to the Historic Theme of Communities; All three Landscape types (agrarian, industrial, and commerce) were listed as the Period of Historic Significance. Recorded as retaining integrity in 4 areas: Location, Design, Setting, and Materials. The site was included as highly significant as a "Pioneer Cemetery."</p> <p>*Still used as a cemetery/setting is largely unchanged.</p> |

| Characteristics  | Features | Description   |
|--|----------|---|
| <p><b>Clusters</b></p> <p>Village centers, farmsteads, crossroads, harbors, and ranching or mining complexes.</p> <p>*Describe the clusters, historic and nonhistoric, found in the landscape, by general location, function, scale, spatial arrangement, destiny, condition, and composition.</p> <p>*Discuss any patterns visible in the arrangement, location, or presence of clusters, and relate these to spatial organization, cultural traditions, response to the natural environment, and land uses and activities.</p> <p>*Identify principal, representative, or important examples, by name, type, function, and location.</p> <p>*Discuss the impact of nonhistoric development on historic integrity.</p> <p>**Identify all buildings, structures, and principal objects comprising clusters, by type and location, and classify as contributing or noncontributing.</p> |          | <p>Resource #3434 is part of a cluster which is situated along the west side Howe Ln. at the north end of the section. There are two other buildings associated with this house located to the south and west of the main house. This cluster is located very near to two other clusters of structures making up a network of clusters that are largely hidden from the main road and only visible by satellite image.</p> <p>The associated buildings were not recorded in the 1986 survey and are visible only through satellite.</p> <p>*The majority of structures and clusters are located in this area.</p> <p>Another prominent cluster in this section can be seen on the east side of Howe Ln. just north of the previously described network of clusters. This cluster is located very near the main road, with outbuildings placed farther from the house than with the clusters to the south.</p> |



### Summary:

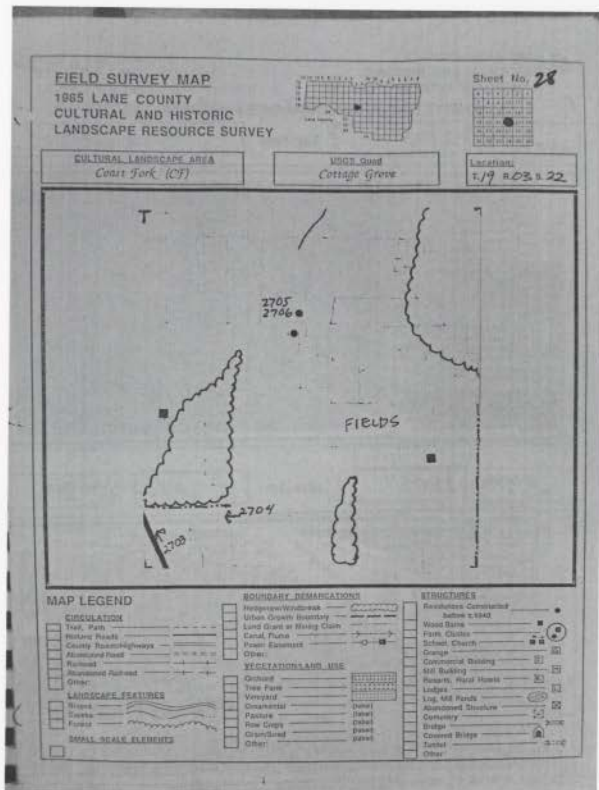
This seems to have remained much the same since the survey was conducted in 1986. There is a consistency in the ratio of open land to forested land and the pattern of open land in the valley and forested hills remains. Structures are organized along the main circulation network which responds to the natural features in the landscape and runs through the valley. Visible evidence of land use indicates consistent functions as well.

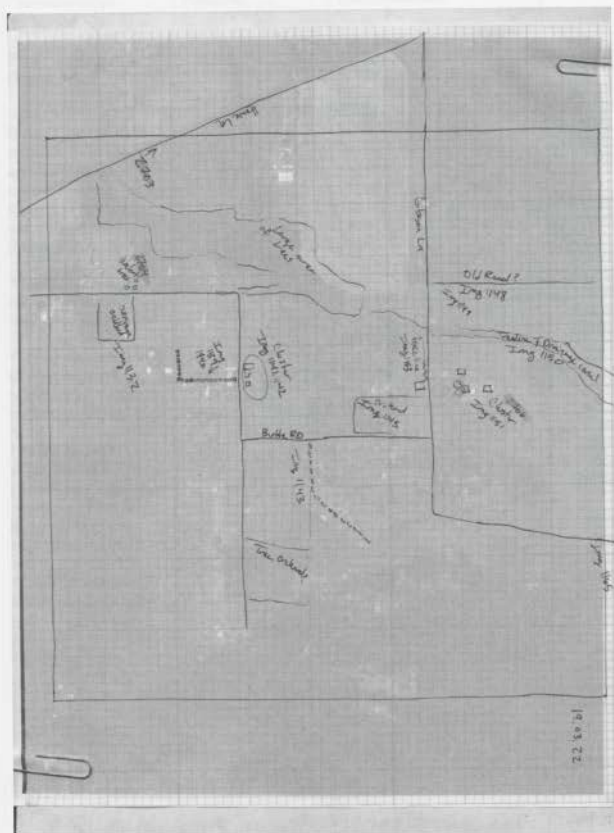
APPENDIX A  
FIELD NOTES  
Section 22



19S.03W.22 satellite image, 2012







| Characteristics  | Features                                | Documentation  |
|--|---|--|
| <p><b>Land Uses and Activities</b></p> <p>Includes: Fields, pastures, orchards, open range, terraces, commons, cemeteries, playing fields, parks, mining areas, quarries, and logging areas.</p> <p>*Describe principal and significant land uses</p> <p>*Identify the tangible features related to land uses by type, general location, dates of use, condition and related vegetation</p> <p>*Describe historic processes related to land use, such as mining, irrigation, lumbering, contour farming, or quarrying.</p> <p>*Point out obsolete historic operations, ongoing traditional practices, or modern adaptations related to significance.</p> <p>*Identify threats to integrity, and indicate their location, extant, and impact on historic integrity</p> <p>*Identify areas having major importance or predominance, by location and type, and classify historic or nonhistoric</p> | <p>Fields<br/>Pastures<br/>Orchards</p> | <p>Primary land uses include agricultural fields, Pastures with livestock (pigs, horses), Orchards (both maintained and overgrown)</p> <p>Orchards appear to be continuous (historic land use)</p> |



|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|

| Characteristics   | Features | Documentation   |
|---|----------|---|
| <p><b>Patterns of Spatial Organization</b></p> <p>Overall pattern of the circulation networks, areas of land use, natural features, clusters of structures, and division of property.</p> <p>*Describe any patterns characterizing the landscape as a whole.</p> <p>*Relate patterns to land uses and activities, responses to nature, and cultural traditions.</p> <p>*Relate spatial organizations to components, including vegetation, boundary demarcations, and circulation networks.</p> <p>*Describe and locate any areas where historic spatial organization is particularly visible or substantially lost.</p> |          | <p>The circulation networks cover a large portion of this section creating many patterns of land use and clusters of structures.</p> <p>Structures and orchards are located along the roads and fields and pastures are located in the large open areas of land in between the roads. Generally large field patterns.</p> <p>The majority of the section has been developed (maintained open fields or orchards, or planted tree lines).</p> <p>A canal runs through this section with large stands of trees and vegetation along its path.</p> |

| Characteristics   | Features | Documentation  |
|---|----------|--|
| <p><b>Response to the Natural Environment</b></p> <p>Adaptations to climate and natural features seen in land use, orientation of clusters, construction materials, design of buildings, and methods of transportation</p> <p>*Describe the physical environment and ecological systems of the region.</p> <p>*Describe the kinds of other features that have resulted from the cultural adaptations or responses to the natural environment.</p> <p>*Identify natural features that have major importance or predominance, by name, type, and location</p> |          | <p>The section is nearly flat in most areas, yet it slopes to the south west. Surrounding this open valley are mountains on the west and east sides. The area at the corner of Butte Rd., and Gibson Ln., has the steepest change in elevation.</p> <p>A canal runs through the lowest elevated area of the section from north to south west.</p> <p>Open fields in large field patterns are the feature that most dominate the landscape in this section, followed by smaller orchards.</p> |

| Characteristics  | Features | Documentation  |
|--|----------|--|
| <p><b>Cultural Traditions</b></p> <p>Land use practices, buildings and structures, ethnic or religious institutions, community organization, construction methods, technology, trades and skills, use of plants, craftsmanship, methods of transportations, and patterns of land division</p> <p>*Describe land use practices, patterns of land division, institutions, building forms, workmanship, stylistic preferences, vernacular characteristics, use of materials, and methods of construction that have been influenced by cultural tradition.</p> <p>*Identify the sources of cultural influences, and name specific individuals, such as artisans, builders, community leaders, or farmers, responsible for perpetuating or establishing such traditions.</p> <p>*Describe the kinds of features resulting from or exhibiting cultural traditions, and name, date, and locate the primary features reflecting such traditions.</p> |          | <p>In earlier aerials (1932, 36) orchards covered much of this section of the landscape and persist today in only a few areas, yet may represent a cultural land use practice.</p> |

| Characteristics   | Features | Description   |
|---|----------|---|
| <p><b>Circulation Networks</b></p> <p>Paths, roads, streams, or canals, highways, railways, and waterways.</p> <p>*Describe the principal forms of transportation and circulation routes that facilitate travel within the landscape with its larger region.</p> <p>*Name, date, and describe principal or significant examples.</p> <p>*Identify principal roadways and other transportation routes, by name, type, and location, and classify as contributing or noncontributing.</p> |          | <p>All circulation routes (roads) are paved, and two-lane.</p> <p>Butte Rd and Howe Ln facilitate travel from this landscape to surrounding areas. Howe Ln. runs diagonally from northwest to southeast in the southern corner of the section.</p> <p>Butte Rd. runs through the center of this section, and zigzags from northeast to southeast following the edges of fields making 90 degree angles.</p> <p>Gibson Ln. runs east west and connects Howe Ln. in the west with Butte Rd. in the east, facilitating travel within the landscape.</p> <p>There is a canal that runs through the lowest elevated portion of the section.</p> <p><b>#2703 (Howe Road)</b><br/> Recorded in the 1986 survey as a Circulation Network; Related to the Historic Theme of Agriculture and Transportation; The Agrarian Landscape and the Landscape of Commerce were listed as the Period of Historic Significance.<br/> Documented as an "Early Stage Rd.," Howe Rd. was recorded as retaining integrity in 2 areas: Location and Setting.<br/> The context of Howe Rd. at the location of the photograph from the 86 survey is largely unchanged.</p> |

| Characteristics  | Features | Description   |
|--|----------|---|
| <p><b>Boundary Demarcations</b></p> <p>Divisions marked by fences, walls, land use, vegetation, roadways, bodies of water, and irrigation or drainage ditches.</p> <p>*Describe the ways in which land ownership and activities are physically divided within the landscape, and discuss the differences between historic and current practices.</p> <p>*Relate boundary demarcations to overall spatial organization and regional patterns of land division.</p> <p>*Identify the predominant features that mark divisions within the landscape and locate important historic ones.</p> |          | <p>Divisions between the roads and the fields are marked by fences, some wooden and some metal. In some areas the wood posts are still standing and a newer metal fence is built alongside the older wood fence. (noted on map)</p> <p>Boundaries between fields are marked by fences, changes in field pattern, or tree lines.</p> <p>In this section larger fields patterns are present with large areas of land appearing to be under one ownership and divided by use within the landscape (i.e. orchards surrounded by fields with no fences between orchard and field).</p> |

| Characteristics   | Features | Description  |
|---|----------|--|
| <p><b>Vegetation Related to Land Use</b></p> <p>Functional and ornamental trees and shrubs, fields for cropping, treelines along walls and roads, native vegetation, orchards, groves, woodlots, pastures, gardens, alleys, shelter belts, forests, and grasslands.</p> <p>*Describe principal, predominant, and significant vegetation, by type, condition, age, use, and general or specific location.</p> <p>*Discuss changes that have occurred in vegetation since the period of significance.</p> <p>*Relate the function, massing, and details of vegetation to land uses and activities, cultural traditions, and response to the natural environment.</p> <p>*For rotated crops, identify the general types of crops that might be grown over a period of several years.</p> |          | <p>Prominent tree line borders a large field where Butte Rd. makes a corner.</p> <p>Orchards (located on map)</p> <p><b>#2704 (Walnut Orchard)</b><br/> Recorded in the 1986 survey as Vegetation Related to Land Use; Related to the Historic Theme of Agriculture; With the Agrarian Landscape listed as the Period of Historic Significance.<br/> Today the area is mildly recognizable with only a few of the trees remaining changing the configuration of the trees on the landscape. The surrounding area of the orchard is still an open field, yet there is now a small dirt road running through the field and the land is currently for sale.</p> |

| Characteristics   | Features   | Description  |
|---|--|--|
| <p><b>Buildings, Structures, and Objects</b></p> <p>*Describe the kinds of buildings, structures, and major objects present.</p> <p>*Relate the function, form, materials, and construction of buildings, structures and objects to land uses and activities, cultural adaptations, and response to the natural environment.</p> <p>*Identify patterns and distinctive examples of workmanship, methods of construction, materials, stylistic influences, and vernacular forms.</p> <p>*Describe the condition of historic buildings and structures, and nature of additions and alterations.</p> <p>*Describe the principal and most important buildings, structures, and objects, by name, type, location, date, function, condition, methods of construction, materials, stylistic influences, and if known, builder.</p> <p>*Describe the impact of nonhistoric construction and alterations on historic integrity.</p> | <p>**Identify all buildings, structures, and principal objects by location, name or number, and type, and classify as contributing or noncontributing.</p> | <p><b>#2706</b> (house and setting including road)<br/>Recorded as a Structure; Related to the Historic Theme of Agriculture; and the Landscape of Commerce listed as the Period of Historic Significance.<br/>-The road and setting were recorded as a Circulation Network, and Cluster Network.<br/>Physical Integrity was recorded in 2 areas: Location and Setting.</p> <p>Today the setting has remained mostly unchanged, still presenting the same boundary lines, and the same relationship between the road, the cluster of buildings and open field.</p> |



| Characteristics  | Features | Description   |
|--|----------|---|
| <p><b>Clusters</b></p> <p>Village centers, farmsteads, crossroads, harbors, and ranching or mining complexes.</p> <p>*Describe the clusters, historic and nonhistoric, found in the landscape, by general location, function, scale, spatial arrangement, destiny, condition, and composition.</p> <p>*Discuss any patterns visible in the arrangement, location, or presence of clusters, and relate these to spatial organization, cultural traditions, response to the natural environment, and land uses and activities.</p> <p>*Identify principal, representative, or important examples, by name, type, function, and location.</p> <p>*Discuss the impact of nonhistoric development on historic integrity.</p> <p>**Identify all buildings, structures, and principal objects comprising clusters, by type and location, and classify as contributing or noncontributing.</p> |          | <p>#2706 is the only structure recorded in the 1986 survey as part of a cluster. Located on the north side of Gibson Ln, separated from the road by a large front yard and given a measure of privacy by a large evergreen tree in front (south) of the main house along with other smaller trees creating a sense of private space. The two outbuildings are located behind the house to the north and have a distinct very low-pitched front gabled roof.</p> |

Summary:

In many ways this landscape has remained the same since 1986. The spatial organization has remained largely the same with structures and clusters situated along the circulation routes that cross this section. Large field patterns and smaller orchards are still present, although there are two distinct areas where the orchards are overgrown and the landscape use seems to be slowly changing.

APPENDIX A

FIELD NOTES

Section 23

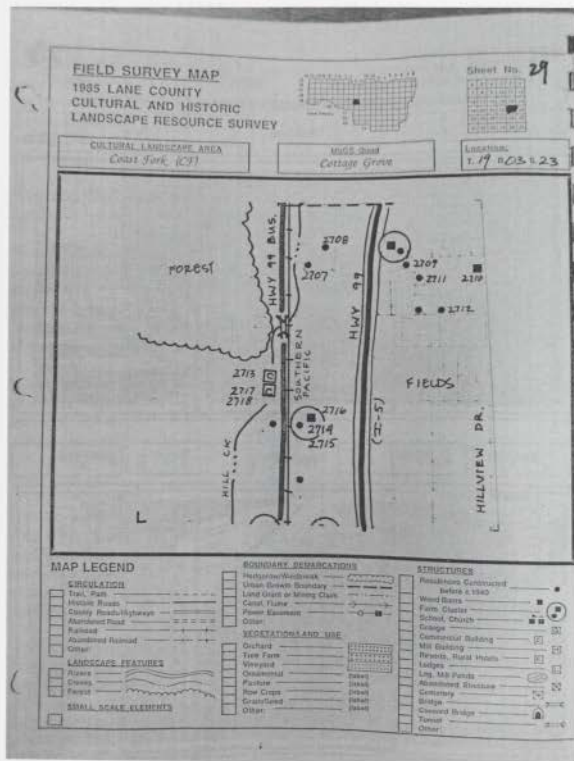
19S.03W.23 aerial photograph, 1983

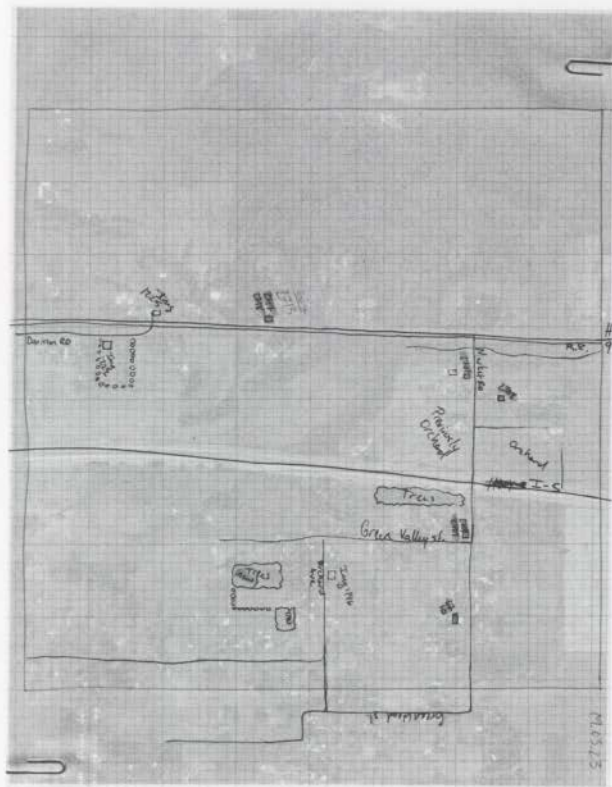


19S.03W.23 satellite image, 2012



19S.03W.23 field map, original survey







| Characteristics  | Features               | Documentation   |
|--|------------------------|---|
| <p><b>Land Uses and Activities</b></p> <p>Includes: Fields, pastures, orchards, open range, terraces, commons, cemeteries, playing fields, parks, mining areas, quarries, and logging areas.</p> <p>*Describe principal and significant land uses</p> <p>*Identify the tangible features related to land uses by type, general location, dates of use, condition and related vegetation</p> <p>*Describe historic processes related to land use, such as mining, irrigation, lumbering, contour farming, or quarrying.</p> <p>*Point out obsolete historic operations, ongoing traditional practices, or modern adaptations related to significance.</p> <p>*Identify threats to integrity, and indicate their location, extant, and impact on historic integrity</p> <p>*Identify areas having major importance or predominance, by location and type, and classify historic or nonhistoric</p> | <p>Fields, Orchard</p> | <p>The landscape in this section is a mix of areas densely populated with structures, and open, areas of larger field patterns.</p> <p>In the southern portion of the section there are larger field patterns related to agriculture with some clusters appearing to be related to agriculture</p> <p>One large orchard appears in the northern portion of the section in the land between I-5 and Hwy 99.</p> <p>*In the 1986 survey, land use was connected to commerce and agriculture, yet today tangible features related to land use are few.</p> |

| Characteristics   | Features | Documentation   |
|---|----------|---|
| <p><b>Patterns of Spatial Organization</b></p> <p>Overall pattern of the circulation networks, areas of land use, natural features, clusters of structures, and division of property.</p> <p>*Describe any patterns characterizing the landscape as a whole.</p> <p>*Relate patterns to land uses and activities, responses to nature, and cultural traditions.</p> <p>*Relate spatial organizations to components, including vegetation, boundary demarcations, and circulation networks.</p> <p>*Describe and locate any areas where historic spatial organization is particularly visible or substantially lost.</p> |          | <p>Multiple circulation routes cross this section, including residential roads, Interstate 5, Hwy 99, and the railroad.</p> <p>Smaller, densely populated, lots line the residential roads that cross this section in the northern portion of the section.</p> <p>Field patterns become larger moving south, also fewer roads.</p> <p>Structures are generally further spaced from each other along Hwy 99 in the western portion of the section.</p> |

| Characteristics   | Features | Documentation  |
|---|----------|--|
| <p><b>Response to the Natural Environment</b></p> <p>Adaptations to climate and natural features seen in land use, orientation of clusters, construction materials, design of buildings, and methods of transportation</p> <p>*Describe the physical environment and ecological systems of the region.</p> <p>*Describe the kinds of other features that have resulted from the cultural adaptations or responses to the natural environment.</p> <p>*Identify natural features that have major importance or predominance, by name, type, and location</p> |          | <p>This section is mostly flat, gently sloping south, and surrounded with mountains on both the east and west side of the section.</p> <p>The area of land west of Hwy 99/Railroad is mostly wooded, while the eastern portion of the section is cleared and is the location of the majority of the structures in this landscape.</p> <p>A canal runs from the Willamette River through the area between I-5 and Hwy 99. The river runs just east of the section and the area is a possible flood plain with marks visible from satellite which appear to be marks left by flooding.</p> |

| Characteristics  | Features | Documentation   |
|--|----------|---|
| <p><b>Cultural Traditions</b></p> <p>Land use practices, buildings and structures, ethnic or religious institutions, community organization, construction methods, technology, trades and skills, use of plants, craftsmanship, methods of transportations, and patterns of land division</p> <p>*Describe land use practices, patterns of land division, institutions, building forms, workmanship, stylistic preferences, vernacular characteristics, use of materials, and methods of construction that have been influenced by cultural tradition.</p> <p>*Identify the sources of cultural influences, and name specific individuals, such as artisans, builders, community leaders, or farmers, responsible for perpetuating or establishing such traditions.</p> <p>*Describe the kinds of features resulting from or exhibiting cultural traditions, and name, date, and locate the primary features reflecting such traditions.</p> |          | <p>Although significantly altered with by new construction, the densely populated area along Market Rd and Orchard Ave. appears to be an early suburb of Creswell with some similarities among the early vernacular houses that may warrant a more intensive level survey of the area. Similarities consist of multiple, small, minimal traditional-ish vernacular housing.</p> |

| Characteristics   | Features | Description  |
|---|----------|--|
| <p><b>Circulation Networks</b></p> <p>Paths, roads, streams, or canals, highways, railways, and waterways.</p> <p>*Describe the principal forms of transportation and circulation routes that facilitate travel within the landscape with its larger region.</p> <p>*Name, date, and describe principal or significant examples.</p> <p>*Identify principal roadways and other transportation routes, by name, type, and location, and classify as contributing or noncontributing.</p> |          | <p>Multiple circulation routes cross this section that facilitate travel both within the landscape and connect it to the larger surrounding region.</p> <p>Interstate 5, Hwy 99 and the Union Pacific Railroad are the major circulation routes that connect this section to the larger region.</p> <p>I-5 runs north/south through the center of the section. Hwy 99 was built alongside the railroad and both cross the section north/south along the western side of the section.</p> <p>Market Rd, Green Valley St., Orchard Ave, and Hillview Drive. make up the smaller neighborhood roads that circulate the eastern portion of the landscape.</p> <p>Market Rd., Green Valley St, Orchard Ave, and Greenwood Rd., make a square in the landscape with Market Rd the longest road and extends from Hwy 99 east across I-5, forming the northern road of the square.</p> <p>Hill view Drive extends south from Orchard Ave into the adjacent section.</p> <p>All of these neighborhood roads are paved and narrowly two lanes.</p> |

| Characteristics  | Features   | Description  |
|--|--|--|
| <p><b>Boundary Demarcations</b></p> <p>Divisions marked by fences, walls, land use, vegetation, roadways, bodies of water, and irrigation or drainage ditches.</p> <p>*Describe the ways in which land ownership and activities are physically divided within the landscape, and discuss the differences between historic and current practices.</p> <p>*Relate boundary demarcations to overall spatial organization and regional patterns of land division.</p> <p>*Identify the predominant features that mark divisions within the landscape and locate important historic ones.</p> | <p>Fences,<br/>Land use,<br/>Vegetation,<br/>Roadways<br/>Drainage<br/>Ditch/Canal</p> | <p>Because of the densely populated nature of this section, there are many boundaries in the landscape.</p> <p>Multiple fences mark property boundaries, both between property and with the road.</p> <p>In some areas lines of vegetation mark boundaries between different properties.<br/>Interstate 5 creates a significant division within the landscape, separating east from west, only crossable on Market Rd.</p> |

| Characteristics   | Features   | Description   |
|---|--|---|
| <p><b>Vegetation Related to Land Use</b></p> <p>Functional and ornamental trees and shrubs, fields for cropping, treelines along walls and roads, native vegetation, orchards, groves, woodlots, pastures, gardens, alleys, shelter belts, forests, and grasslands.</p> <p>*Describe principal, predominant, and significant vegetation, by type, condition, age, use, and general or specific location.</p> <p>*Discuss changes that have occurred in vegetation since the period of significance.</p> <p>*Relate the function, massing, and details of vegetation to land uses and activities, cultural traditions, and response to the natural environment.</p> <p>*For rotated crops, identify the general types of crops that might be grown over a period of several years.</p> | <p>Ornamental trees<br/>Tree lines<br/>Orchards<br/>Pastures</p> | <p>Multiple fields in this section, both large and small, are lined with rows of trees marking the edges of the fields.</p> <p>Bushes provide privacy around some properties along Market and Orchard Rd</p> <p>One large orchard located along the north side of Market Rd between Hwy 99 and I-5.</p> <p>Large fields of mixed use agriculture/livestock.</p> |



| Characteristics   | Features   | Description   |
|---|--|---|
| <p><b>Buildings, Structures, and Objects</b></p> <p>*Describe the kinds of buildings, structures, and major objects present.</p> <p>*Relate the function, form, materials, and construction of buildings, structures and objects to land uses and activities, cultural adaptations, and response to the natural environment.</p> <p>*Identify patterns and distinctive examples of workmanship, methods of construction, materials, stylistic influences, and vernacular forms.</p> <p>*Describe the condition of historic buildings and structures, and nature of additions and alterations.</p> <p>*Describe the principal and most important buildings, structures, and objects, by name, type, location, date, function, condition, methods of construction, materials, stylistic influences, and if known, builder.</p> <p>*Describe the impact of nonhistoric construction and alterations on historic integrity.</p> | <p>**Identify all buildings, structures, and principal objects by location, name or number, and type, and classify as contributing or noncontributing.</p> | <p><b>#2707</b> (upright and wing)<br/>Recorded in the 1986 survey as a structure; Related to the Historic Theme of Agriculture; The Agrarian Landscape listed as the Period of Historic Significance. Documented in 1986 as retaining integrity in 2 areas: Location and Setting, the structure was described as "Vern Gothic Bungalow, 1900."</p> <p>Today this structure has been significantly modified. There is a new two-story addition on the south end of the section. The horizontal wood siding on the north façade has been replaced with a vertical T-1-11 siding which also covers the east wing of the house. The one-over-one window in the north gable end has been replaced with a horizontal slider window, and the visible windows of the house are vinyl. The vegetation surrounding the house has undergone the most dramatic changes with the removal of a large evergreen tree from the front (north) of the house and tall shrubs now surround the house on the north and west sides. The immediate surroundings of the house in the 1986 photo showed a mostly open area, and today the house is barely visible from the road, and the once open yard is now full of smaller trees.</p> <p>*Upright section of house is likely the original house.</p> <p><b>#2708</b> (two-story bungalow)<br/>Recorded as a structure, included surrounding vegetation as vegetation related to land use; Related to the Historic Theme of Agriculture; The Landscape of Commerce listed as the Period of Historic Significance. Listed as retaining integrity in 3 areas: Location, Design, and Setting, and described as a Bungalow from 1920.</p> <p>The house and surrounding vegetation have remained largely unchanged since the 1986 survey. The interior chimney is no longer visible in the roof. The rows of smaller trees in the front yard as well as the flower bed are the same as in the earlier photo, as well as the larger trees surrounding the house. The large field to the east of the house is still an open field with tall grass, yet today it is bordered by an electric fence on the west end. This resource is located on the drainage canal and large areas of standing water can be seen in the field and in the front yard.</p> <p><b>#2709</b> (cottage)<br/>Recorded in 1986 survey as a structure; Related to the</p> |

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
|  |  | <p>Historic Theme of Logging and Mining. Recorded as retaining integrity in 2 areas: Location and Setting, and described as a Bungalow Cottage from 1940.</p> <p>Today the house has undergone moderate alterations but the form is very much the same, yet the immediate surroundings are dramatically altered. Window materials and the siding in the side gable have been altered, and the carport on the south side has been enclosed to make a garage. A large privacy fence has been built around the house and the large tree previously in the northwest corner of the yard has been removed.</p> <p><b>#2710 (red gambrel barn)</b><br/>Recorded as a structure; Related to the Historic Theme of Agriculture; The Landscape of Commerce was listed as the Period of Historic Significance.<br/>In the 1986 photo of this resource it was the dominant feature of the landscape, standing alone in an open field. Today the surrounding landscape has been filled in quite a bit with other outbuildings, a garden, and a row of evergreen trees partially obscures the barn from view from the road. There are indications that the use of the barn may have changed from agricultural purposes. The openings in the upper gable have been filled-in with window (possibly vinyl), and the opening in the east bay is used as a garage.</p> <p><b>#2713 (Lone Pine Market 2) Demolished</b><br/>Recorded as a structure; Related to the Historic Theme of Communities; The Industrial Landscape was listed as the Period of Historic Significance.<br/>This structure is no longer standing, yet the pole from the sign still stands marking where the building once was.</p> <p><b>#2717 (Lone Pine) - Located just south of Lone Pine Market 2.</b><br/>Recorded as a structure; Related to the Historic Theme of Communities; the Landscape of Commerce was listed as the Period of Historic Significance.</p> <p>Today this structure has been significantly altered, yet the form is still visible, including the false-front. The wood siding has been replaced with vinyl, and the windows on the front façade (south) have been replaced with horizontal sliding windows. The flat roof that covered the gas pumps has been replaced with a gable roof with large verge boards in the gable. The use of this structure has changed from commercial to residential.</p> |
|--|--|--|

| Characteristics  | Features | Description |
|--|----------|-------------|
| <p><b>Clusters</b></p> <p>Village centers, farmsteads, crossroads, harbors, and ranching or mining complexes.</p> <p>*Describe the clusters, historic and nonhistoric, found in the landscape, by general location, function, scale, spatial arrangement, destiny, condition, and composition.</p> <p>*Discuss any patterns visible in the arrangement, location, or presence of clusters, and relate these to spatial organization, cultural traditions, response to the natural environment, and land uses and activities.</p> <p>*Identify principal, representative, or important examples, by name, type, function, and location.</p> <p>*Discuss the impact of nonhistoric development on historic integrity.</p> <p>**Identify all buildings, structures, and principal objects comprising clusters, by type and location, and classify as contributing or noncontributing.</p> |          |             |

### Summary:

This section has undergone considerable noticeable change. While the spatial organization is very similar to that of 86, the use of the land has visibly changed. In areas that were already densely populated, they are more so, and areas characterized by larger field patterns and more sparsely spaced structures are still much the same. However, this section shows the marks of changing land use, with multiple structures surveyed in 86 now demolished and areas once related to commerce and communities now showing signs of neglect and disconnection to the previous use. In the more residential areas vegetation has noticeably changed from more open, agricultural fields to more filled in, private spaces.

## APPENDIX A

### FIELD NOTES

#### Section 24



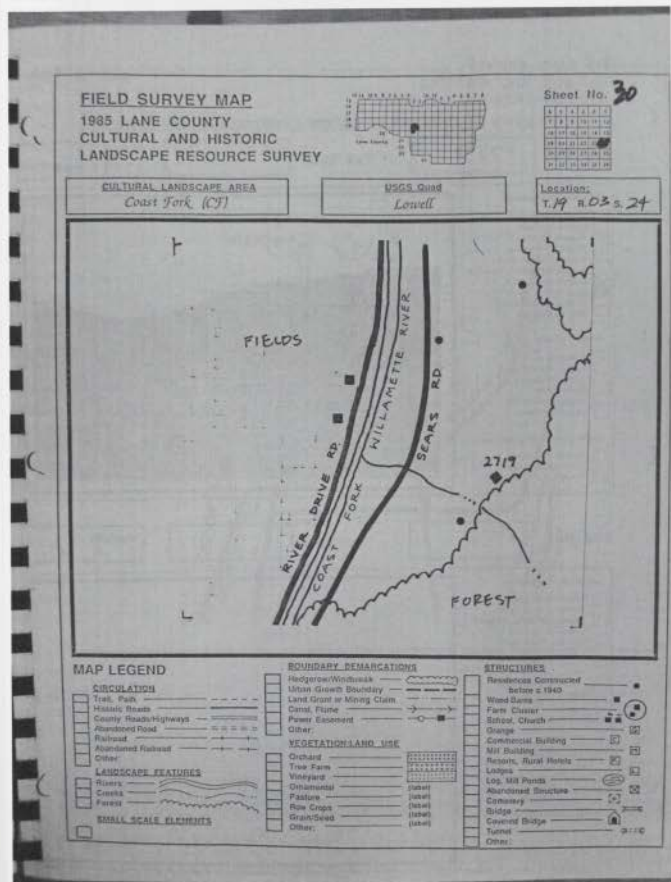
19S.03W.24 aerial photograph, 1983

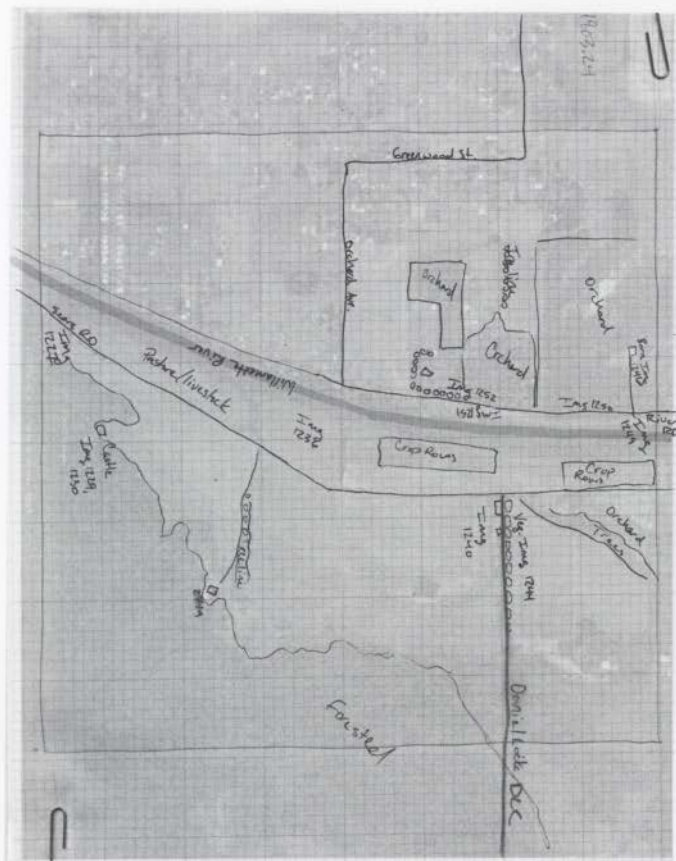


19S.03W.24 satellite image, 2012









| Characteristics  | Features                                | Documentation   |
|--|---|---|
| <p><b>Land Uses and Activities</b></p> <p>Includes: Fields, pastures, orchards, open range, terraces, commons, cemeteries, playing fields, parks, mining areas, quarries, and logging areas.</p> <p>*Describe principal and significant land uses</p> <p>*Identify the tangible features related to land uses by type, general location, dates of use, condition and related vegetation</p> <p>*Describe historic processes related to land use, such as mining, irrigation, lumbering, contour farming, or quarrying.</p> <p>*Point out obsolete historic operations, ongoing traditional practices, or modern adaptations related to significance.</p> <p>*Identify threats to integrity, and indicate their location, extant, and impact on historic integrity</p> <p>*Identify areas having major importance or predominance, by location and type, and classify historic or nonhistoric</p> | <p>Fields<br/>Pastures<br/>Orchards</p> | <p>Large field patterns are seen along the east side of the Willamette River along Sears Rd.</p> <p>Pastures with livestock in the southern portion of the section in the land between the River and Sears Rd.</p> <p>Orchards are a dominant feature in this section of the landscape, located in the northern portion of the section along the west side of River Rd.</p> |

| Characteristics   | Features | Documentation  |
|---|----------|--|
| <p><b>Patterns of Spatial Organization</b></p> <p>Overall pattern of the circulation networks, areas of land use, natural features, clusters of structures, and division of property.</p> <p>*Describe any patterns characterizing the landscape as a whole.</p> <p>*Relate patterns to land uses and activities, responses to nature, and cultural traditions.</p> <p>*Relate spatial organizations to components, including vegetation, boundary demarcations, and circulation networks.</p> <p>*Describe and locate any areas where historic spatial organization is particularly visible or substantially lost.</p> |          | <p>The spatial organization of this section of the landscape is influenced by the Willamette River, which runs through the middle of this section north/south.</p> <p>The main roads of this section and the structures are mostly situated/follow the river.</p> <p>Areas of land use mainly in the flat land in the valley surrounding the river.</p> <p>DLC boundary is still visible in the landscape running east from Sears Rd., marked by a line of large oak trees and a change in field type.</p> |

| Characteristics   | Features | Documentation  |
|---|----------|--|
| <p><b>Response to the Natural Environment</b></p> <p>Adaptations to climate and natural features seen in land use, orientation of clusters, construction materials, design of buildings, and methods of transportation</p> <p>*Describe the physical environment and ecological systems of the region.</p> <p>*Describe the kinds of other features that have resulted from the cultural adaptations or responses to the natural environment.</p> <p>*Identify natural features that have major importance or predominance, by name, type, and location</p> |          | <p>The natural environment of this section is characterized by the Willamette River which runs through the low lying valley in the central area of this section. Steep rise in elevation is seen in the eastern portion of this section, and mountains can be seen in the west. The steeper land is largely tree-covered while the low lying area around the river contains more open land.</p> <p>Evidence of agriculture, livestock, and orchards is seen in the flat, lower elevated land near the river, likely taking advantage of rich soil commonly found near the river.</p> |

| Characteristics  | Features | Documentation   |
|--|----------|---|
| <p><b>Cultural Traditions</b></p> <p>Land use practices, buildings and structures, ethnic or religious institutions, community organization, construction methods, technology, trades and skills, use of plants, craftsmanship, methods of transportations, and patterns of land division</p> <p>*Describe land use practices, patterns of land division, institutions, building forms, workmanship, stylistic preferences, vernacular characteristics, use of materials, and methods of construction that have been influenced by cultural tradition.</p> <p>*Identify the sources of cultural influences, and name specific individuals, such as artisans, builders, community leaders, or farmers, responsible for perpetuating or establishing such traditions.</p> <p>*Describe the kinds of features resulting from or exhibiting cultural traditions, and name, date, and locate the primary features reflecting such traditions.</p> |          | <p>Large orchards are a dominant feature in this section and may represent a continuing cultural tradition of land use.</p> |

| Characteristics   | Features | Description  |
|---|----------|--|
| <p><b>Circulation Networks</b></p> <p>Paths, roads, streams, or canals, highways, railways, and waterways.</p> <p>*Describe the principal forms of transportation and circulation routes that facilitate travel within the landscape with its larger region.</p> <p>*Name, date, and describe principal or significant examples.</p> <p>*Identify principal roadways and other transportation routes, by name, type, and location, and classify as contributing or noncontributing.</p> |          | <p>Sears Rd., and River Rd., closely follow the path of the Willamette River through this section running north/south with River Rd., on the west and Sears Rd. on the east of the river.</p> <p>Both roads are two-lane paved roads and are somewhat major routes, connecting this section with the surrounding larger region.</p> <p>Smaller roads connect structures to main roads.</p> |



| Characteristics  | Features | Description   |
|--|----------|---|
| <p><b>Boundary Demarcations</b></p> <p>Divisions marked by fences, walls, land use, vegetation, roadways, bodies of water, and irrigation or drainage ditches.</p> <p>*Describe the ways in which land ownership and activities are physically divided within the landscape, and discuss the differences between historic and current practices.</p> <p>*Relate boundary demarcations to overall spatial organization and regional patterns of land division.</p> <p>*Identify the predominant features that mark divisions within the landscape and locate important historic ones.</p> |          | <p>Along the main transportation routes, fences mark the boundaries between fields/pastures and the roads. The Willamette River is lined on both banks with large trees and vegetation.</p> <p>Areas of crop rows along the east side of the Willamette are divided by a distinct change in the pattern of the rows.</p> <p>Divisions among large fields are marked by lines of vegetation in many areas.</p> <p>*Prominent line of (oak?) trees create a long line running east from Sears Rd., and follows a DLC boundary</p> |

| Characteristics   | Features | Description   |
|---|----------|---|
| <p><b>Vegetation Related to Land Use</b></p> <p>Functional and ornamental trees and shrubs, fields for cropping, treelines along walls and roads, native vegetation, orchards, groves, woodlots, pastures, gardens, alleys, shelter belts, forests, and grasslands.</p> <p>*Describe principal, predominant, and significant vegetation, by type, condition, age, use, and general or specific location.</p> <p>*Discuss changes that have occurred in vegetation since the period of significance.</p> <p>*Relate the function, massing, and details of vegetation to land uses and activities, cultural traditions, and response to the natural environment.</p> <p>*For rotated crops, identify the general types of crops that might be grown over a period of several years.</p> |          | <p>Line of large oak trees along the west side of River Rd. in the southern portion of the section.</p> <p>Large orchards in the northern portion of the section appear to be maintained and still producing.</p> <p>Pastures along the west side of Sears Rd. in the south contain cows.</p> |

| Characteristics   | Features  | Description   |
|---|---|---|
| <p><b>Buildings, Structures, and Objects</b></p> <p>*Describe the kinds of buildings, structures, and major objects present.</p> <p>*Relate the function, form, materials, and construction of buildings, structures and objects to land uses and activities, cultural adaptations, and response to the natural environment.</p> <p>*Identify patterns and distinctive examples of workmanship, methods of construction, materials, stylistic influences, and vernacular forms.</p> <p>*Describe the condition of historic buildings and structures, and nature of additions and alterations.</p> <p>*Describe the principal and most important buildings, structures, and objects, by name, type, location, date, function, condition, methods of construction, materials, stylistic influences, and if known, builder.</p> <p>*Describe the impact of nonhistoric construction and alterations on historic integrity.</p> | <p><b>**Identify all buildings, structures, and principal objects by location, name or number, and type, and classify as contributing or noncontributing.</b></p> | <p><b>#2719 (**Barn in distance)</b><br/> The landscape components recorded in the 1986 survey for this site included: Response to Natural Features, Vegetation Related to Land Use, Cluster Arrangement, and Structure.<br/> Recorded as related to the Historic Theme of Agriculture, and the Landscape of Commerce was given as the Period of Historic Significance.</p> <p>The landscape components of this site recorded in the 1986 survey are still present. A few visible changes can be seen in the barn which appears to have a new metal roof with new vents on the top. The relationship of open land to forested land is still intact and the tree lines are still maintained.</p> |

| Characteristics  | Features | Description   |
|--|----------|---|
| <p><b>Clusters</b></p> <p>Village centers, farmsteads, crossroads, harbors, and ranching or mining complexes.</p> <p>*Describe the clusters, historic and nonhistoric, found in the landscape, by general location, function, scale, spatial arrangement, destiny, condition, and composition.</p> <p>*Discuss any patterns visible in the arrangement, location, or presence of clusters, and relate these to spatial organization, cultural traditions, response to the natural environment, and land uses and activities.</p> <p>*Identify principal, representative, or important examples, by name, type, function, and location.</p> <p>*Discuss the impact of nonhistoric development on historic integrity.</p> <p>**Identify all buildings, structures, and principal objects comprising clusters, by type and location, and classify as contributing or noncontributing.</p> |          | <p>#2719</p> <p>This gambrel roof barn is part of a cluster that is located away from the road, to the east of Sears Rd. This cluster is situated at the end of a long driveway directly at the edge of the field where it meets forest. The outbuildings and two barns in this cluster are located in front (northwest) of the main house, however this may not be the historic arrangement.</p> |

### Summary:

In many ways the landscape of this section has remained the much the same as it was recorded in 1986. This area is dominated by the Willamette River and Large Orchards make up much of the land in the north of the section. The tree line that follows the DLC boundary is still visible and the structures recorded in 86 are still standing as well as maintaining the same relationship to the landscape as was visible in the previous survey.

APPENDIX A

FIELD NOTES

Section 26

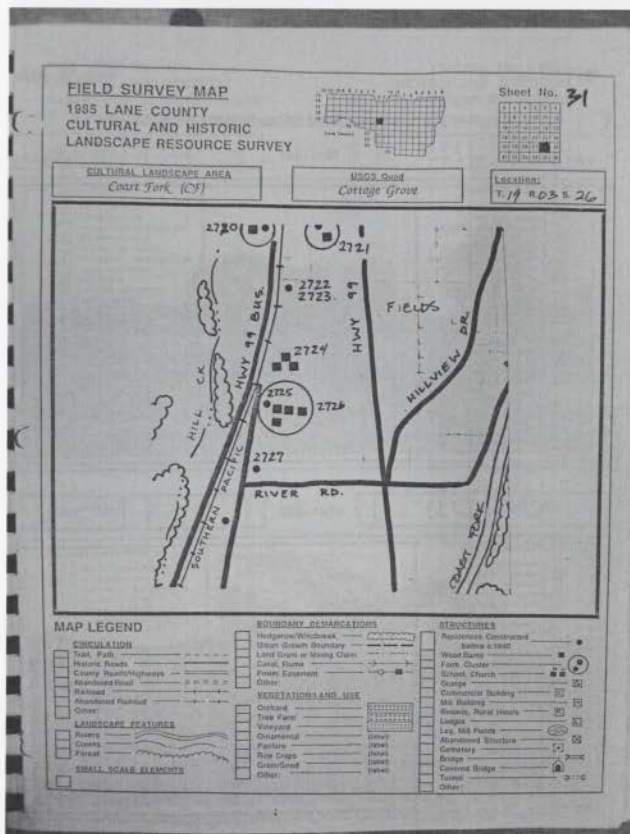
19S.03W.26 aerial photograph, 1983

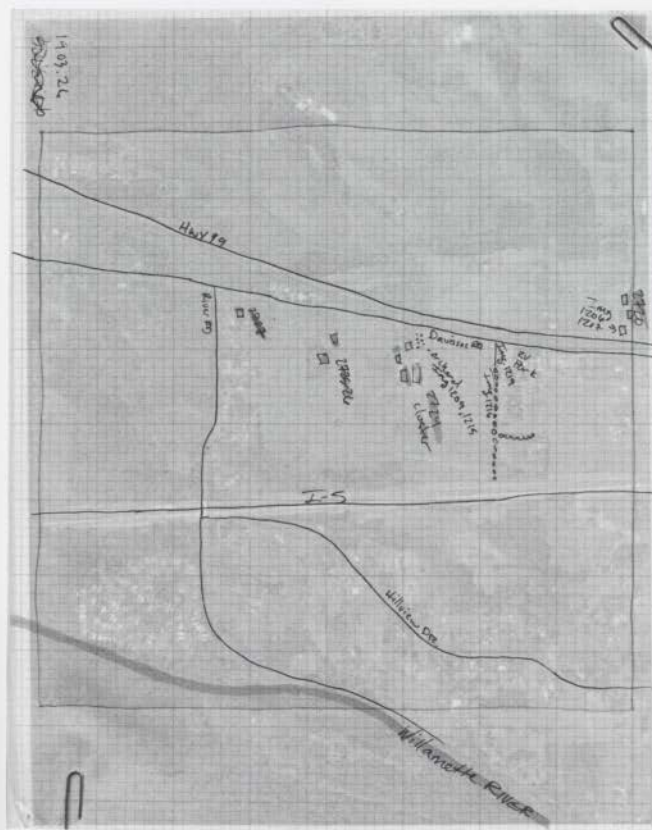




19S.03W.26 satellite image, 2012







Summary:

Generally, the spatial organization, and land use is much the same as it was recorded in the survey completed in 1986. The ratio of open land to forested land is very similar and the spatial organization of structures and areas of vegetation is also largely unchanged. Structures and land use are organized along the major circulation routes. Most of the structures/clusters recorded previously were related to the Landscape of Commerce as the Period of Historic Significance, possibly related to the location of the resources along the major transportation routes. Two of the resources previously recorded cannot be found in presently either due to inaccurate recording or demolition.

#2724 "Farmhouse complex/chicken coop" This cluster has been modified significantly with the addition of a few new outbuildings and a new house. The landscape and land use however, seem to be much the same. There are still pastures with livestock, and the silo and chicken coop are still a part of the cluster and in good condition.

APPENDIX A

FIELD NOTES

Section 27

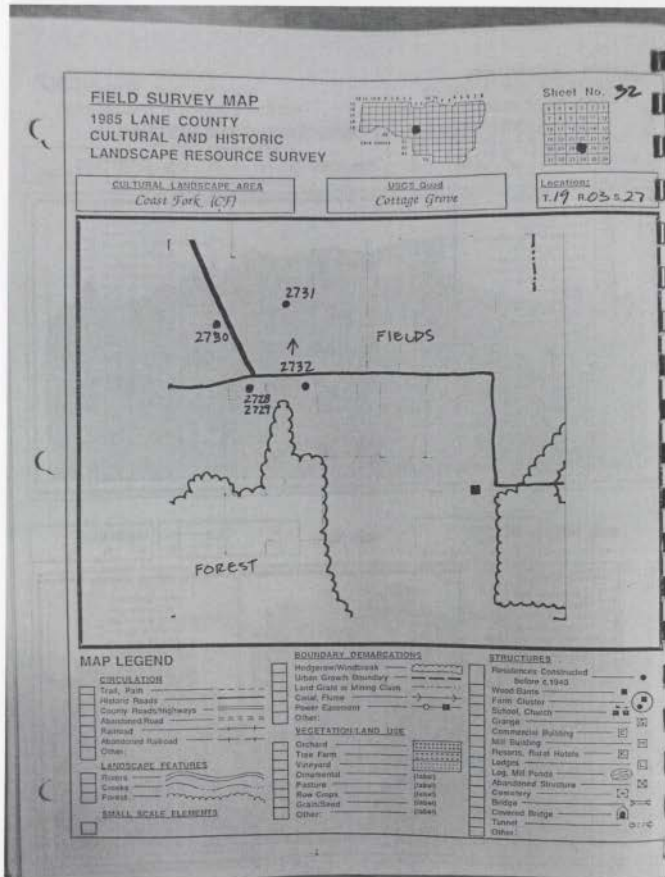
19S.03W.27 aerial photograph, 1983

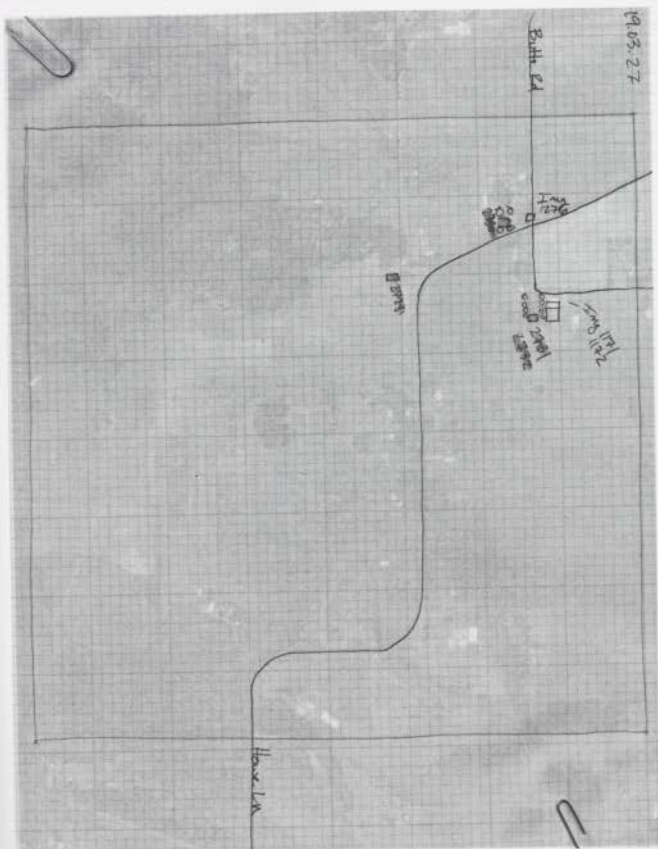


19S.03W.27 satellite image, 2012









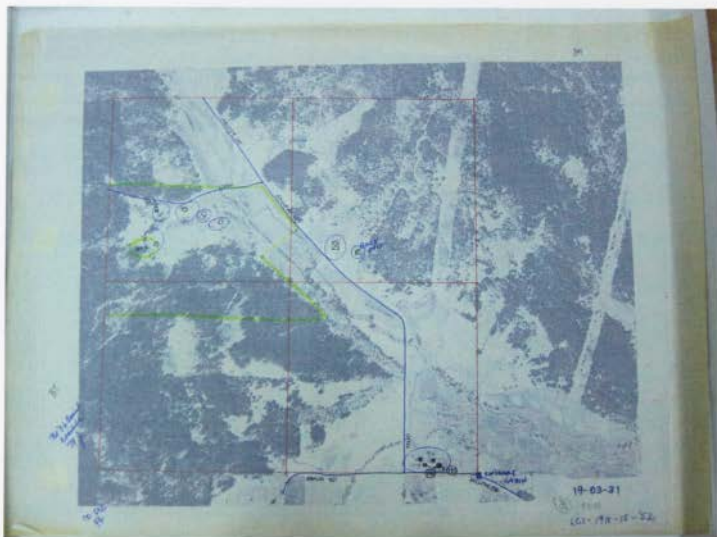
#### Summary:

Land use in this section is a mix of open pastures with livestock and agricultural fields with large field patterns. While there are some new structures built in this section since the survey in 86, they are mostly in the location where there were previously structures on the landscape. Howe Ln., crosses this section from Southeast to Northwest with the concentration of structures located in the center of the section along Howe Ln. The ratio of open land to developed or forested land is very similar to the arrangement seen in the 86 aerial. The patterns of vegetation (open fields with large stands of trees, and tree lines along Howe Ln. and driveways) have all been maintained and are still visible.

APPENDIX A  
FIELD NOTES

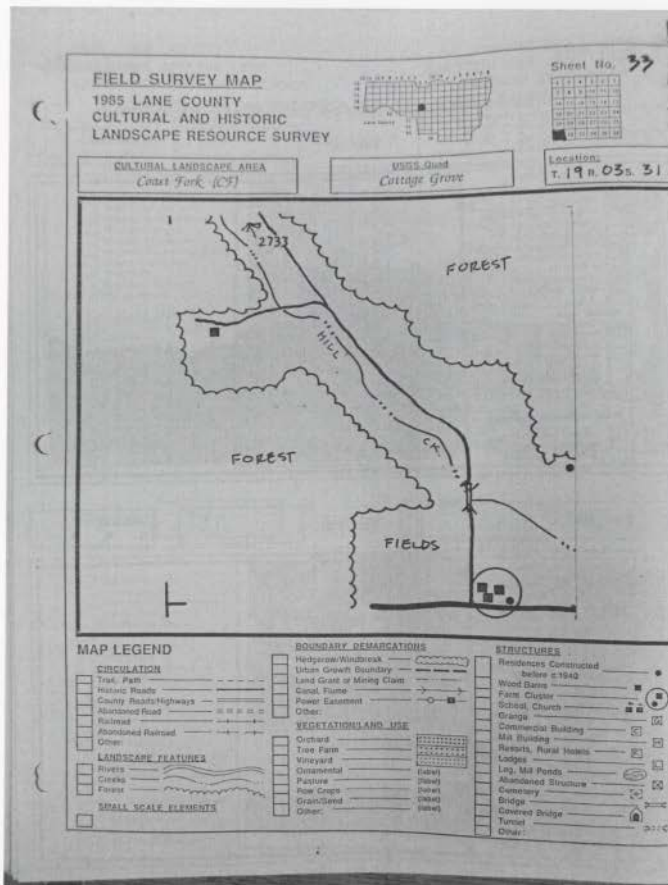
Section 31

19S.03W.31 aerial photograph, 1983



19S.03W.31 satellite image, 2012









Summary:

The landscape in this section is steep, located in the foothills of the Coast Range. The general ratio of open land to forested land is largely unchanged since the 1986 survey. The land in this section is mostly forested with clearings along both sides of Lynx Hollow Rd. Lynx Hollow Rd. is the main circulation route into this section that runs northwest through the landscape (dead-ends in the section to the north). Other long driveways lead off of Lynx Hollow Rd. to structures and clusters located in the hills on both sides of the road. Structures are scattered in this landscape: located along the tree-lines at the edges of the fields, located along Lynx Hollow Rd., and situated in the hills on both sides of the road. There are a few areas of new structures, yet the location and spatial arrangement is very similar to the 1986 arrangement.

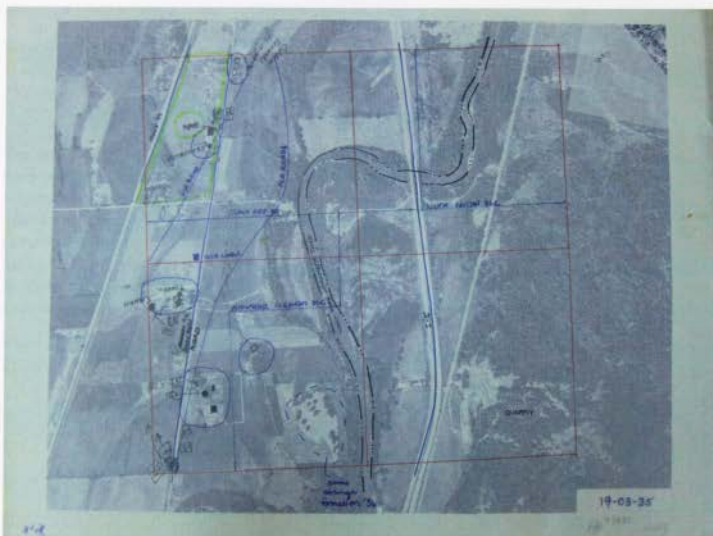
There are barns and outbuildings, yet little evidence of agriculture. Large field at the end of Lynx Hollow Rd. is bordered by an electric fence indicating the presence of livestock.

APPENDIX A

FIELD NOTES

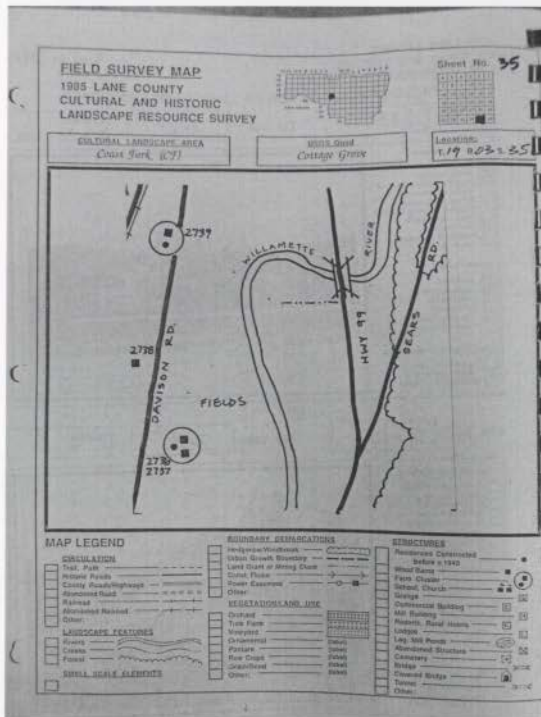
Section 35

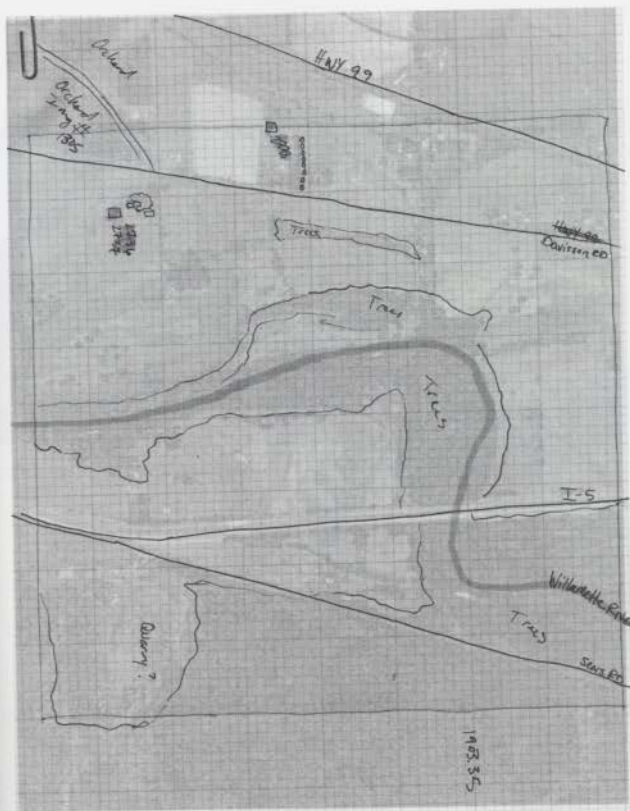
19S.03W.35 aerial photograph, 1983



19S.03W.35 satellite image, 2012









APPENDIX B  
PHOTOGRAPHS



"Alfred Jenkins Barn," Photo ca.  
1985

2012



(19.03.01)





"Alfred Jenkins House," Photo  
ca. 1985

2012



(19.03.01)





2012

Gambrel Roof Barn, Photo ca.  
1985



(19.03.01)





Walnut Orchard, Photo  
ca. 1985



(19.03.01)

2012





Vernacular Gothic,  
Photo ca. 1985

2012



(19.03.02)





Gambrel Roof "Discount  
Furniture" Barn, Photo  
ca. 1985

2012



(19.03.02)







2012

Gambrel Roof "Discount  
Furniture Barn," Photo ca. 1985



(19.03.02)





Small, Hip Roof Cottage, Photo  
ca. 1985

2012



19.03.02)





Side-Gable House with  
Columns, Photo ca. 1985

2012



(19.03.02)





Hilltop Motel Sign, Photo ca.  
1985



Sign obscured by trees



2012

(19.03.02)





Sher Khan Rd. Photo ca.  
1985

2012



(19.03.08)





Front-Gable House, Photo  
ca. 1985

(19.03.10)

2012







(19.03.10)





Clipped-Gable with Eave Returns, Unable to Locate. 19.03.10





Tudor Style, Photo ca. 1985

(19.03.11)

2012





Valley Context, Photo ca. 1985

(19.03.11)

2012 (UGB)





Bungalow, Photo ca. 1985

2012



(19.03.11)





Bungalow, Photo ca. 1985. Unable to Locate, 19.03.11





"Bungalow Cluster," Photo ca. 1985. Unable to Locate  
(19.03.11)





"Green House with Huge Big Leaf  
Maples," Photo ca. 1985

2012

(19.03.12)







"Barn with Tin Roof," Photo ca.  
1985

2012



(19.03.12)





Front-Gable House, Photo ca. 1985

2012



(19.03.12)



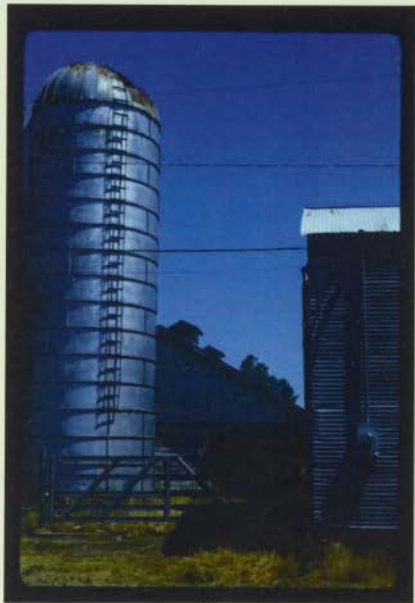


Gambrel-Roof Barn, Photo ca. 1985

(19.03.12)

Location Where Barn Stood, 2012





Silo, Photo ca. 1985.  
Gone 2012

(19.03.12)





Foursquare, Photo ca. 1985

2012



(19.03.13)





Foursquare, Southeast  
Façade, Photo ca. 1985

(19.03.13)



Photo ca.  
1985

2012





Barn, Photo ca. 1985

2012



(19.03.13)

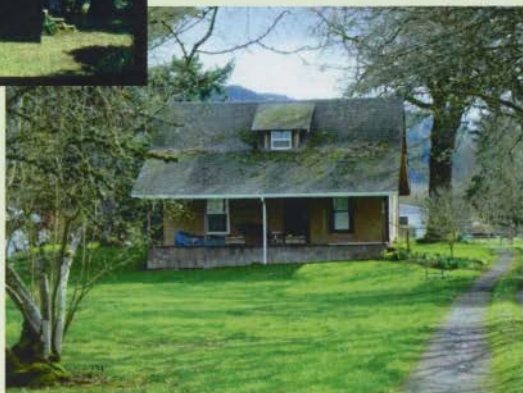






Side-Gable House, Photo ca.  
1985

2012



(19.03.13)





Photos ca. 1985, Unable to Locate (19.03.13) <sup>335</sup>





Cloverdale Rd and Barn,  
Photo ca. 1985

(19.03.14)



2012





"Dershaun House," Photo ca. 1985

2012



(19.03.16)





Large Barn, Photo ca. 1985

2012



(19.03.16)





Barn Cluster, Photo ca. 2012

2012



(19.03.16)







2012

"Barn through old Orchard," Photo ca.  
1985

(19.03.16)







2012

Farm Cluster, Photo ca. 1985



(19.03.17)





East Façade, Photo ca. 1985

2012



(19.03.17)





"Original House," North Façade,  
Photo ca. 1985

2012



(19.03.17)





Barn Cluster,  
Photo ca. 1985

(19.03.17)



2012





Tool Shed, Photo ca. 1985

2012



(19.03.17)





"Grey Farmhouse," Photo ca. 1985  
Unable to Locate

Road pictured here is near the  
recorded location of the structure

(19.03.17)







Unable to Locate Resources



(19.03.18)







"Context Spencer's Butte," Photo ca. 1985    Unable to locate road (19.03.19)





"Early Stage Rd.," De Berry Rd., Photo  
ca. 1985

2012



(19.03.20)





Foursquare, Photo ca. 1985

(19.03.21)

2012





Double-Gable Bungalow, Photo  
ca. 1985

2012



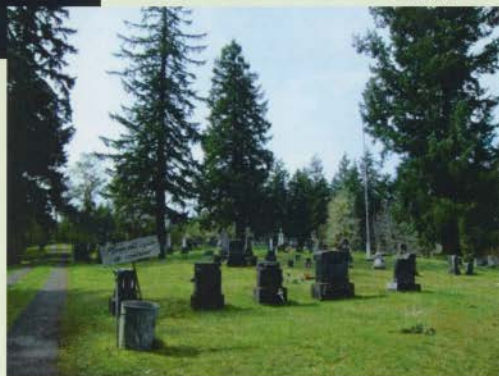
(19.03.21)





Creswell Cemetery, Photo ca. 1985

2012



(19.03.21)





Creswell Cemetery, Photo ca. 1985

2012



(19.03.21)







"1900 House with Shutters," Photo ca.  
1985

(19.03.21) Unable to Locate







Side-Gable Bungalow, Photo  
ca. 1985

(19.03.22)

2012





Howe Rd. Context, Photo ca. 1985

2012



(19.03.22)





Walnut Orchard, Photo ca. 1985

2012



(19.03.22)





"View from Creswell Butte" (?) Unable to Locate (19.03.22)





Lone Pine Market, Photo ca. 1985

(19.03.23)

2012





Lone Pine Market,  
Photo ca. 1985



(19.03.23)

2012





Lone Pine Market, Photo ca.  
1985



2012

(19.03.23)







"1940s Cottage," Photo ca. 1985

(19.03.23)

2012





"Hipped Roof 1 Story," Photo ca.  
1985

(19.03.23)

2012





Side-Gabled House, Photo ca.  
1985

(19.03.23)



2012





"Red Gambrel Barn,"  
Photo ca. 1985



2012

365

(19.03.23)



Side-Gable Bungalow,  
Photo ca. 1985

2012



(19.03.23)





Side-Gable House, Photo ca. 1985

2012



(19.03.23)







"Peach 1.5 Story," Photo ca. 1985

2012

(19.03.23)







"Brick House with Barn," Photo ca. 1985 Unable to Locate

(19.03.23)

369





Unable to Locate (19.03.23)

370





Unable to Locate, Photos ca. 1985 (19.03.23)  
171





Barn in Orchard, Photo ca. 1985



2012

(19.03.24)





Gambrel-Roof Barn, ca. 1985



2012

(19.03.24)





Side-Gable House, Photo ca. 1985



(19.03.24)

2012<sup>374</sup>







"House with Magnolia," Photo ca.  
1985



2012

(19.03.24)







Side-Gable with Dormer, Photo ca. 1985

2012



(19.03.26)





Farm Cluster, Photo ca. 1985



(19.03.26)

2012





"Gambrel Barn with Back Lean-to,"  
Photo ca. 1985

2012

(19.03.26)





Farm Cluster, Photo ca. 1985



2012<sup>y</sup>

(19.03.26)





"Green 1.5 Story," Photo ca. 1985

2012



(19.03.26)





Bungalow, Photo ca. 1985

2012



(19.03.26)





Unable to Locate, Photo ca. 1985  
(19.03.26)

382







Pre-1900s House, Photo ca. 1985

(19.03.27)



2012





"Gothic House," Photo ca. 1985

(19.03.27)



2012





Tree lines, 2012



(19.03.27)





2012

"Gothic House," South Façade and  
Context, Photo ca. 1985



(19.03.27)





Side-Gable House, Photo ca. 1985



Side-Gable House, 2012

(19.03.27)





Photos ca. 1985, Unable to Locate

(19.03.27)







Farm Cluster, Photo ca. 1985

2012



(19.03.30/31)







Farm Cluster, Photo ca. 1985

(19.03.30/31)

2012





"Yellow Farmhouse," Photo ca.  
1985

2012



(19.03.31)





"Old White Logging Cookhouse," Photo ca. 1985 Unable to Locate

(19.03.31)





House and Barn, Photo ca.  
1985



2012

(19.03.35)





2012

"Three-Story Farmhouse Cluster"  
Photo ca. 1985

(19.03.35)





"Three-Bay Gable Barn," Photo ca.  
1985

(19.03.35)

2012





"Gray and Red Gambrel Barn,"  
Photo ca. 1985

2012



(19.03.35)





APPENDIX C  
SPREADSHEET

THE  
MOUNTAIN



THE MOUNTAIN  
FROM THE SOUTH



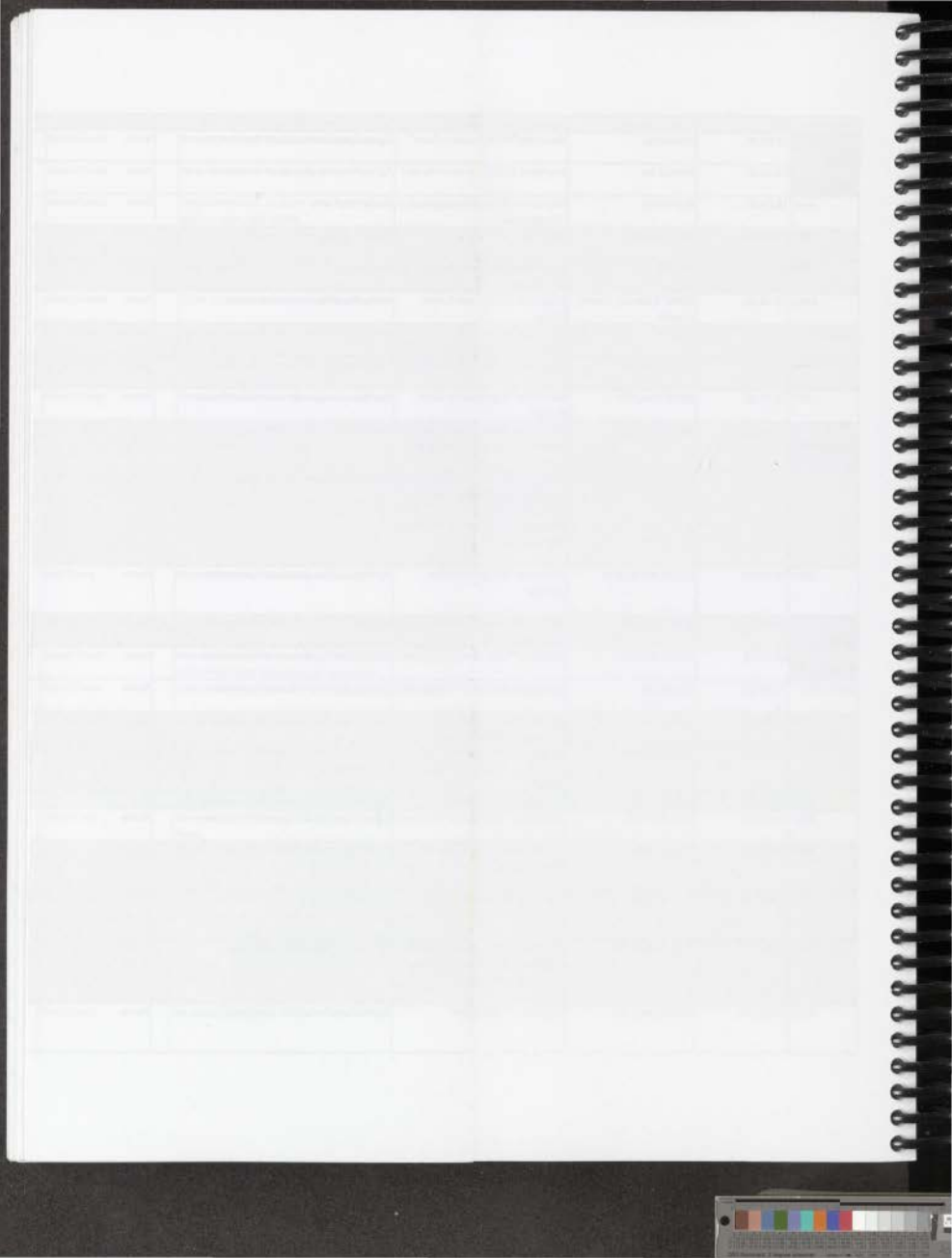
THE MOUNTAIN  
FROM THE NORTH



| Resource # | TRS      | Street/Location               | Type of Resource  | Threats, changes or features noted in the Surrounding Landscape  |
|------------|----------|-------------------------------|---|--|
| *2900      | 19.03.01 | Walnut Ln.                    | Structure "Alfred"  | Numerous new houses built along Walnut Rd.   |
| *2910      | 19.03.01 | Walnut Ln.                    | Structure "Alfred"  |  |
| no #       | 19.03.01 | Walnut Ln.                    | Vegetation Related "Hedge Row"  | New development may encroach on setting Associated with resources #2900 and 2910   |
| 2901       | 19.03.01 | Dale Kuni Rd.                 | Structure "Gabriel"   | Large solar panel in field to the west of barn   |
| 2902       | 19.03.02 | Hwy 99                        | Small-Scale Element "Motel Sign"  | In poor condition, in danger of loss.  |
| 2903       | 19.03.02 | 83997 Alder Ln, Corner Hwy 99 | Structure, Vernac House   |  |
| 2904-2905  | 19.03.02 | Hwy 99                        | Structure, Historic "Discount Furniture"  | Not currently in use.  |
| 2906       | 19.03.02 | 83915 Hwy 99                  | Structure, Hippie   |  |
| 2907       | 19.03.02 | 83907 Hwy 99                  | Structure "Two-story house"   |  |
| *2908      | 19.03.02 | 83905 Hwy 99                  | Vegetation Related Structure, Gothic Trees  |  |
| 2911       | 19.03.08 | North end Sher Khan Rd        | Spatial Organization Natural Features Network/Cluster Arrangement/Strat shot old barns" | DLC boundary still visible in present boundary   |
| 2914       | 19.03.10 | 33267 Nieblock Ln             | Structure "White cottage"   | UGB boundary located just across Nieblock Ln from resource, new development has occurred immediately up to boundary threatening resource |
| *2915      | 19.03.11 | 83824 Hwy 99                  | Structure "English Bungalow"  |  |
| *2916      | 19.03.11 | 83778 Hwy 99                  | Structure "Early B"   | Associated barn and outbuildings   |
| 2917-2918  | 19.03.11 | Harvey Rd                     | Circulation Network   |  |
| 2919       | 19.03.11 | Harvey Rd                     | Spatial Organization Landuse, "Context"   | New development threatens setting  |
| 2920       | 19.03.11 | East Martin Rd                | Vegetation Related Structure "Vern G 1920"  | In poor condition in danger of loss. Located adjacent to airport.  |
| 2922       | 19.03.12 | Dale Kuni Rd                  | Structure, "Green"  | *Dale Kuni Rd follows DLC boundary   |
| 2923       | 19.03.12 | Dale Kuni Rd                  | Structure, "Blue Metal"   | In poor condition, in danger of loss. Associated with resource #2922   |
| 2924       | 19.03.12 | Dale Kuni Rd                  | Cluster Arrangement "Barn, Tin Roof"  |  |
| no #       | 19.03.12 | Dale Kuni Rd.                 | Structure "Green" of Huge Big-leaf Maple  |  |
| 2926       | 19.03.13 | 82755 Sears Rd                | Structure, Small-Scale Vegetation Related Foursquare House                              | Associated with barn, resource #2927   |
| 2927       | 19.03.13 | 82755 Sears Rd                | Structure, "1900 I"   | In poor condition, in danger of loss. Large amount of development has occurred within the UGB boundary in this section                   |

| Resource # | TR5      | Street/Location               | Type of Resource/Name   | Historic Theme/Period of Significance          | Amount of Change | Condition/Integrity | Type of Change, Description   | Threats, changes or features noted in the Surrounding Landscape  |
|------------|----------|-------------------------------|---|--|------------------|---------------------|---|--|
| *2900      | 19.03.01 | Walnut Ln.                    | Structure "Alfred Jenkins Barn"   | Agriculture/Landscape of Commerce              | None             | Good/Good           | Small shed roof addition on north side  | Numerous new houses built along Walnut Rd  |
| *2910      | 19.03.01 | Walnut Ln.                    | Structure "Alfred Jenkins House"  | Agriculture/Landscape of Commerce              | None             | Good/Good           | New dormer on north side of roof  |  |
| no #       | 19.03.01 | Walnut Ln.                    | Vegetation Related to Landuse "Hedge Row"   | No Survey Form                                 | None             | Good/Good           | Fence removed on south side, tree removed/Arrangement of walnut trees still visible                                       | New development may encroach on setting Associated with resources #2900 and 2910   |
| 2901       | 19.03.01 | Dale Kuni Rd.                 | Structure "Gabriel Roof Barn"   | Agriculture/Landscape of Commerce              | Partial          | Good/Fair           | New materials, fenestration filled in or covered, cupolas removed   | Large solar panel in field to the west of barn   |
| 2902       | 19.03.02 | Hwy 99                        | Small-Scale Element "Hilltop Motel Sign"  | Transportation/Landscape of Commerce           | Partial          | Poor/Fair           | Vegetation has grown obscuring view of sign, trees have been removed changing composition of setting                      | In poor condition, in danger of loss   |
| 2903       | 19.03.02 | 83997 Alder Ln, Corner Hwy 99 | Structure, Vernacular Gothic House  | Agriculture/Agrarian Landscape                 | None             | Good/Good           | Slight alteration of window in South gable  |  |
| 2904-2905  | 19.03.02 | Hwy 99                        | Structure, Historic Landuse "Discount Furniture Barn"   | Agriculture/Landscape of Commerce              | Partial          | Good/Fair           | Removal of building on north side of barn, new materials  | Not currently in use   |
| 2906       | 19.03.02 | 83915 Hwy 99                  | Structure, Hipped Roof House  | Agriculture/Landscape of Commerce              | Partial          | Good/Poor           | New materials, large porch on east side removed/altered, vegetation removed   |  |
| 2907       | 19.03.02 | 83907 Hwy 99                  | Structure "Two-column white house"  | Communities/Landscape of Commerce              | None             | Good/Good           | Shutters removed, some vegetation gone  |  |
| *2908      | 19.03.02 | 83905 Hwy 99                  | Vegetation Related to Landuse, Structure, Gothic house/Large Trees  | Agriculture/Agrarian Landscape                 | Partial          | Good/Poor           | House completely remodeled/Trees and vegetation arrangement still present   |  |
| 2911       | 19.03.08 | North end Sher Khan Rd        | Spatial Organization/Response to Natural Features/Circulation Network/Cluster Arrangement/Structure, "Context shot old barns" | Agriculture/Agrarian and Industrial LS         | Partial          | Good/Poor           | Barns gone/Relationship of landscape components still present   | DLC boundary still visible in present boundary   |
| 2914       | 19.03.10 | 33267 Nieblock Ln             | Structure "White bungalow cottage"  | Agriculture/Landscape of Commerce              | None             | Fair/Good           | Materials and outbuildings unchanged  | UGB boundary located just across Nieblock Ln from resource, new development has occurred immediately up to boundary threatening resource |
| *2915      | 19.03.11 | 83824 Hwy 99                  | Structure "English Tudor Bungalow"  | Agriculture/Landscape of Commerce              | Partial          | Good/Fair           | Large addition on North side/Treeline replanted in same arrangement   |  |
| *2916      | 19.03.11 | 83778 Hwy 99                  | Structure "Early Blue Bungalow"   | Agriculture/Landscape of Commerce              | None             | Good/Good           | Alteration of window on east façade/some new materials/slight alteration of vegetation                                    | Associated barn and outbuildings   |
| 2917-2918  | 19.03.11 | Harvey Rd                     | Circulation Network, SP Railroad  | Transportation/Industrial Landscape            | None             | Good/Good           | Vegetation has grown/Same arrangement of features   |  |
| 2919       | 19.03.11 | Harvey Rd                     | Spatial Organization/Historic Landuse, "Context, Valley"  | Agriculture/Agrarian and Industrial LS         | Partial          | Good/Fair           | New development has occurred in valley  | New development threatens setting  |
| 2920       | 19.03.11 | East Martin Rd                | Vegetation Related to Land use, Structure "Vern Gothic 1900-1920"   | Agriculture, Communities/Landscape of Commerce | Partial          | Fair/Poor           | Wood windows have been replaced with vinyl, large portions of the significant vegetation have been altered                | In poor condition in danger of loss. Located adjacent to airport.  |
| 2922       | 19.03.12 | Dale Kuni Rd                  | Structure, "Green Barn"   | Agriculture/Landscape of Commerce              | Fully            | Demolished          |   | *Dale Kuni Rd follows DLC boundary   |
| 2923       | 19.03.12 | Dale Kuni Rd                  | Structure, "Blue House"   | Agriculture/Landscape of Commerce              | None             | Poor/Good           | Removed tree/Wooden fence has been replaced with a metal fence  | In poor condition, in danger of loss. Associated with resource #2922   |
| 2924       | 19.03.12 | Dale Kuni Rd                  | Cluster Arrangement, Structure "Barn, Tin Roof"   | Agriculture/Landscape of Commerce              | Partial          | Good/Poor           | A barn, tree, and house are gone. Materials of main barn have been altered, power line has been introduced into landscape |  |
| no #       | 19.03.12 | Dale Kuni Rd.                 | Structure "Green House with Huge Big-leef Maples"   | No Survey Form                                 | Partial          | Good/Fair           | Barn to south of house is gone, new fence line on northside of driveway/wood fence replaced with metal fence.             |  |
| 2926       | 19.03.13 | 82755 Sears Rd                | Structure, Small-Scale Element, Vegetation Related to Landuse, Foursquare House   | Agriculture/Agrarian Landscape                 | Partial          | Fair/Fair           | Wood siding replaced with vinyl/Shutters removed. Large trees on south side of house removed                              | Associated with barn, resource #2927   |
| 2927       | 19.03.13 | 82755 Sears Rd                | Structure, "1900 Barn"  | Agriculture/Industrial Landscape               | None             | Poor/Good           | No visible changes  | In poor condition, in danger of loss. Large amount of development has occurred within the UGB boundary in this section                   |



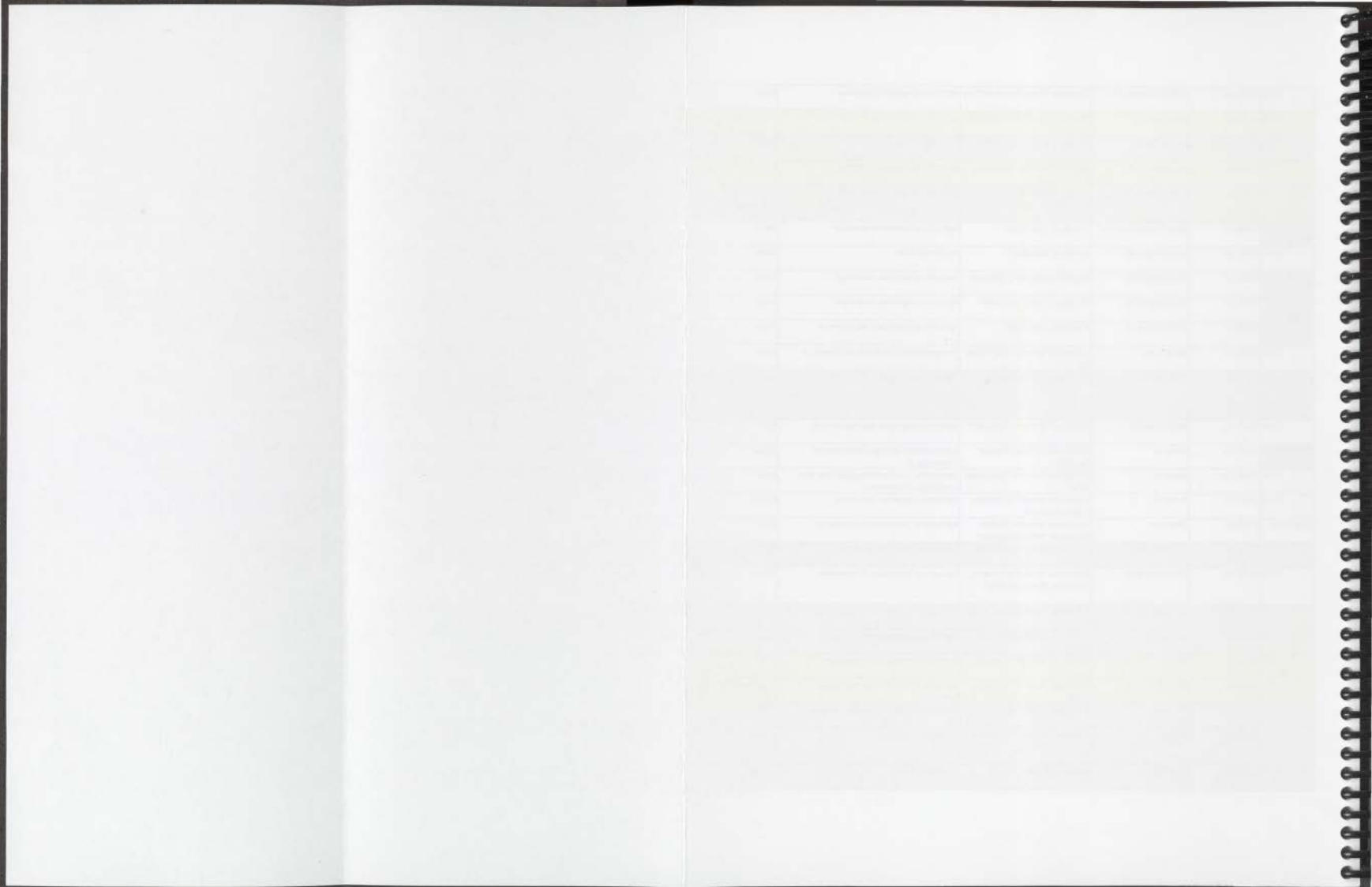




|            |          |                      |   |  |
|------------|----------|----------------------|---|--|
| 2928       | 19.03.13 | 34184 Cloverdale Rd  | Structure, "Browth                      |  |
| 2929       | 19.03.13 | Cloverdale Rd        | Structure, "Gamb                        |  |
| no #       | 19.03.14 | Cloverdale Rd        | Structure "Red B                        |  |
| 2930       | 19.03.16 | Camas Swale Rd       | Vegetation Related<br>Fruit Orchard     | Associated with resource #2931 (Barn)                                      |
| 2931       | 19.03.16 | Camas Swale Rd       | Cluster Arrangement<br>"Barn Cluster"   |  |
|            | 19.03.16 | 32432 Camas Swale Rd | Structure, Foursq                       |  |
| *2932      | no #     | 19.03.16             | Camas Swale Rd                          | Structure "Blue B  |
|            | 19.03.17 | 31917 Bailey Rd      | Cluster Arrangement                     | In poor condition in danger of loss. Associated with resource #3428, 3421  |
| *3425      | 19.03.17 | 31917 Bailey Rd      | Structures, "Barn                       | In poor condition, in danger of loss. Associated with resource #3421, 3425 |
| *3428      | 19.03.17 | 31917 Bailey Rd      | Structure, "Tool S                      | In poor condition, in danger of loss. Associated with resource #3425, 3428 |
| *3431      | 3432     | 19.03.20             | DeBerry Rd                              | Circulation Netw<br>Rd"  |
| *3433      | 19.03.21 | 82644 Howe Ln        | Structure, "1920 en<br>al,              |  |
|            | 3434     | 19.03.21             | 82602 Howe Ln                           | Structure, "Italian  |
| *3435-3437 | 19.03.21 | Howe Ln              | Small-Scale Eleme<br>Cemetery"          |  |
| 2703       | 19.03.22 | Howe Ln              | Circulation Netw<br>Road"               |  |
| 2704       | 19.03.22 | Butte Rd             | Vegetation Related<br>"Walnut Orchard"  | Orchard is not in use, lot is for sale                                     |
| 2705-2706  | 19.03.22 | Gibson Ln            | Circulation Netw<br>Structures "White   |  |
| 2707       | 19.03.23 | 33678 Market st      | Structure, "Verna                       | Section has experienced a large amount of new development                  |
| 2708       | 19.03.23 | 33699 Market st      | Vegetation Related<br>Structure, "Bunga |  |
| 2709       | 19.03.23 | 33824 Market st      | Structure, "Small                       |  |
| 2710       | 19.03.23 | Market st            | Structure, "Gamb<br>bays"               |  |
| 2713       | 19.03.23 | Hwy 99               | Structure, "Lone                        |  |
| 2714       | 19.03.23 | Hwy 99               | Structure, "Brick<br>Barn"              |  |
| 2717       | 19.03.23 | Hwy 99               | Structure, "Lone P                      |  |
| no #       | 19.03.23 | Hwy 99               | Structure "Hipped                       |  |
| no #       | 19.03.23 | Orchard Ave          | Structure "Peach                        |  |



|            |          |                      |   |  |                        |           |   |  |
|------------|----------|----------------------|---|--|------------------------|-----------|---|--|
| 2928       | 19.03.13 | 34184 Cloverdale Rd  | Structure, "Brown house with Ivy                          | Agriculture/Agrarian Landscape                                 | None                   | Good/Good | Two wood windows on front façade have been replaced with vinyl  |  |
| 2929       | 19.03.13 | Cloverdale Rd        | Structure, "Gambrel Roof Barn"                            | Agriculture/Landscape of Commerce                              | Fully/Unable to Locate |           |   |  |
| #          | no       | 19.03.14             | Cloverdale Rd   | Structure "Red Barn, Gambrel"                                  | No Survey Form         | Partial   | Good/Fair   | Large number of trees on south side of Cloverdale Rd have been cleared for new house |
| 2930       | 19.03.16 | Camas Swale Rd       | Vegetation Related to Landuse, Fruit Orchard              | Agriculture/Agrarian Landscape                                 | Fully                  |           | Trees are all gone, area is now a pasture with sheep  | Associated with resource #2931 (Barn)  |
| 2931       | 19.03.16 | Camas Swale Rd       | Cluster Arrangement, Structure, "Barn Cluster"            | Agriculture/Agrarian Landscape                                 | Partial                | Good/Poor | Arrangement of barns has been changed, main barn has been widened, presence of new house and outbuildings   |  |
| *2932      | 19.03.16 | 32432 Camas Swale Rd | Structure, Foursquare                                     | Agriculture/Industrial Landscape                               | None                   | Good/Good | Open car-port added to rear (south) side  |  |
| no #       | 19.03.16 | Camas Swale Rd       | Structure "Blue Barn"                                     | No Survey Form   | None                   | Good/Good | Power line gone, wood fence replaced with metal, overall composition is the same  |  |
| *1425      | 19.03.17 | 31917 Bailey Rd      | Cluster Arrangement, Structure                            | Agriculture/Agrarian Landscape                                 | None                   | Poor/Good |   | In poor condition in danger of loss. Associated with resource #3428, 3421            |
| *3428      | 19.03.17 | 31917 Bailey Rd      | Structures, "Barn with Shed"                              | Agriculture/Agrarian Landscape                                 | None                   | Poor/Good |   | In poor condition, in danger of loss. Associated with resource #3421, 3425           |
| *3431      | 19.03.17 | 31917 Bailey Rd      | Structure, "Tool Shed"                                    | Agriculture/Landscape of Commerce                              | None                   | Poor/Good |   | In poor condition, in danger of loss. Associated with resource #3425, 3428           |
| 3432       | 19.03.20 | DeBerry Rd           | Circulation Network, "Early Stage Rd"                     | Transportation/Landscape of Commerce                           | None                   | Good/Good | There are a few new driveways leading from road, but arrangement of features are all still present  |  |
| *3433      | 19.03.21 | 82644 Howe Ln        | Structure, "1920 Bungalow"                                | Agriculture/Landscape of Commerce                              | Partial                | Good/Fair | Attached shed has been removed, part of the porch has been enclosed, windows have been altered in shape and material, row of bushes has been removed from front of house. |  |
| 3434       | 19.03.21 | 82602 Howe Ln        | Structure, "Italianate Villa 1910"                        | Agriculture/Agrarian and Industrial LS                         | None                   | Good/Good | Shutters removed  |  |
| *3435-3437 | 19.03.21 | Howe Ln              | Small-Scale Element "Pioneer Cemetery"                    | Communities/Agrarian, Industrial and Commerce LS               | None                   | Good/Good | Trees have grown obstructing view of valley in one area   |  |
| 2703       | 19.03.22 | Howe Ln              | Circulation Network "Early Stage Road"                    | Agriculture, Transportation/Agrarian and Landscape of Commerce | None                   | Good/Good | Some Wooden fences replaced with metal fences   |  |
| 2704       | 19.03.22 | Butte Rd             | Vegetation Related to Landuse, "Walnut Orchard"           | Agriculture/Agrarian Landscape                                 | Partial                | Good/Fair | Two of the five trees have been removed, new road through orchard   | Orchard is not in use, lot is for sale   |
| 2705-2706  | 19.03.22 | Gibson Ln            | Circulation Network, Cluster, Structures "White Bungalow" | Agriculture/Landscape of Commerce                              | None                   | Fair/Good | Few small trees gone, one small shed has been built   |  |
| 2707       | 19.03.23 | 33678 Market st      | Structure, "Vernacular Gothic"                            | Agriculture/Agrarian Landscape                                 | Partial                | Good/Poor | New addition on south end, new materials on entire structure, Vegetation completely altered   | Section has experienced a large amount of new development                            |
| 2708       | 19.03.23 | 33699 Market st      | Vegetation Related to Landuse, Structure, "Bungalow 1920" | Agriculture/Landscape of Commerce                              | None                   | Good/Good | Evergreen tree removed, but the "vegetation related to land use" is still present   |  |
| 2709       | 19.03.23 | 33824 Market st      | Structure, "Small cottage, 1940s"                         | Logging and Mining/Landscape of Commerce                       | Partial                | Good/Fair | Carport enclosed, new cladding, new large privacy fence   |  |
| 2710       | 19.03.23 | Market st            | Structure, "Gambrel roof with bays"                       | Agriculture/Landscape of Commerce                              | Partial                | Good/Fair | Two new outbuildings, new large vegetation, alteration on west bay  |  |
| 2713       | 19.03.23 | Hwy 99               | Structure, "Lone Pine Market"                             | Communities/Industrial Landscape                               | Fully                  |           | Structure has been demolished   |  |
| 2714       | 19.03.23 | Hwy 99               | Structure, "Brick House with Barn"                        | Agriculture, Communities/Industrial Landscape                  | Fully/Unable to Locate |           |   |  |
| 2717       | 19.03.23 | Hwy 99               | Structure, "Lone Pine"                                    | Communities/Landscape of Commerce                              | Partial                | Fair/Poor | Wood siding replaced with vinyl, shed roof replaced with gable roof, new window arrangement   |  |
| no #       | 19.03.23 | Hwy 99               | Structure "Hipped Roof 1 story"                           | No Survey Form   | Partial                | Good/Fair | Large area of vegetation removed, rear [west] addition. (House is in better condition than it was in 1985)  |  |
| no #       | 19.03.23 | Orchard Ave          | Structure "Peach 1.5 story"                               | No Survey Form   | Partial                | Fair/Poor | Vegetation altered, exterior materials changed, window materials and sizes changed  |  |



|              |                       |                   |                  |
|--------------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Project Name | Project Description   | Project Manager   | Project Status   |
| Project A    | Project A Description | Project A Manager | Project A Status |
| Project B    | Project B Description | Project B Manager | Project B Status |
| Project C    | Project C Description | Project C Manager | Project C Status |
| Project D    | Project D Description | Project D Manager | Project D Status |
| Project E    | Project E Description | Project E Manager | Project E Status |
| Project F    | Project F Description | Project F Manager | Project F Status |
| Project G    | Project G Description | Project G Manager | Project G Status |
| Project H    | Project H Description | Project H Manager | Project H Status |
| Project I    | Project I Description | Project I Manager | Project I Status |
| Project J    | Project J Description | Project J Manager | Project J Status |
| Project K    | Project K Description | Project K Manager | Project K Status |
| Project L    | Project L Description | Project L Manager | Project L Status |
| Project M    | Project M Description | Project M Manager | Project M Status |
| Project N    | Project N Description | Project N Manager | Project N Status |
| Project O    | Project O Description | Project O Manager | Project O Status |
| Project P    | Project P Description | Project P Manager | Project P Status |
| Project Q    | Project Q Description | Project Q Manager | Project Q Status |
| Project R    | Project R Description | Project R Manager | Project R Status |
| Project S    | Project S Description | Project S Manager | Project S Status |
| Project T    | Project T Description | Project T Manager | Project T Status |
| Project U    | Project U Description | Project U Manager | Project U Status |
| Project V    | Project V Description | Project V Manager | Project V Status |
| Project W    | Project W Description | Project W Manager | Project W Status |
| Project X    | Project X Description | Project X Manager | Project X Status |
| Project Y    | Project Y Description | Project Y Manager | Project Y Status |
| Project Z    | Project Z Description | Project Z Manager | Project Z Status |

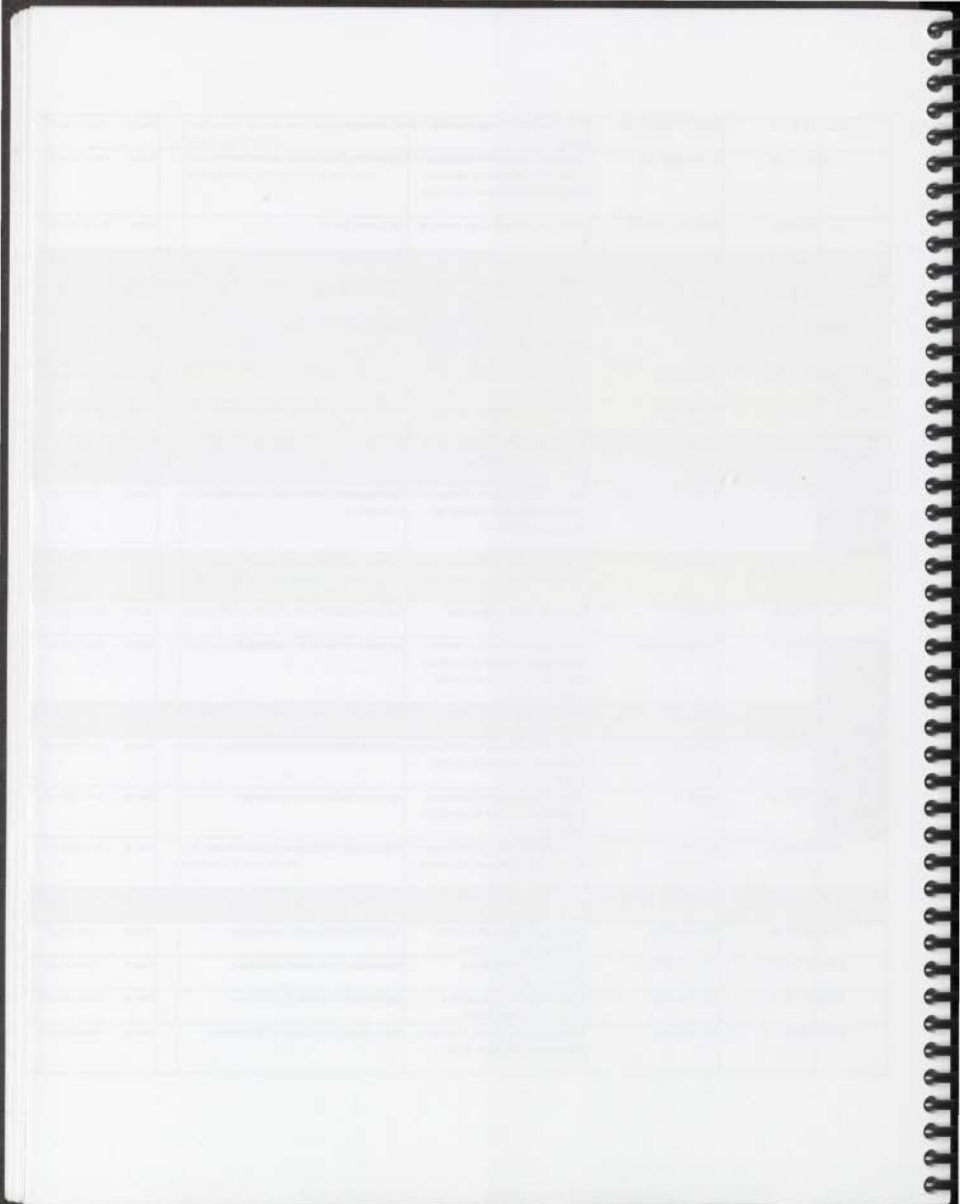


|            |          |                      |  |  |
|------------|----------|----------------------|--|--|
| no #       | 19.03.23 | 82257 Davisson Rd    | Structure "White story"                                    | In poor condition, in danger of loss   |
| 2719       | 19.03.24 | 82463 Sears Rd       | Response to Natu Vegetation Relate Cluster Arrangem        | DLC Boundary visible in tree line along Sears Rd                                       |
| no #       | 19.03.24 | 82682 River Drive    | Structure, Barn in   |  |
| #          | no       | 19.03.24             | 82540 River Drive  | Structure "House Magnolia"   |
| #          | no       | 19.03.24             | Sears Rd   | Structure "Old w   |
|            |          |                      |  | Associated with the tree line of large trees that follow DLC boundary                  |
| 2720       | 19.03.26 | Hwy 99               | Vegetation Relate Structure, "Gamb with back Lean-t        |  |
|            | 19.03.26 | Davisson Rd          | Structure "Vernac 1890"                                    |  |
| *2721      |          |                      |  |  |
| 2722-2723  | 19.03.26 | Davisson Rd          | Structure "Crafts 1910"                                    |  |
|            | 19.03.26 | 82025 Davisson Rd    | Cluster Arrangem "Farmhouse clust                          | Large number of new buildings in cluster, threaten the arrangement of original cluster |
| *2724      |          |                      |  |  |
|            | 19.03.26 | 81943 Davisson Rd    | Cluster Arrangem "Vernacular Goth Bungalow Additio         |  |
| *2725      |          |                      |  |  |
| 2727       | 19.03.26 | Davisson Rd          | Vegetation Relate Structure "Green                         |  |
| no #       | 19.03.26 | Hwy 99               | Structure "Grey B  | Associated with resource #2720 (barn)  |
| #          |          |                      |  |  |
| *2728-2729 | 19.03.27 | 33026 Howe Ln        | Response to Natu Vegetation Relate Structure "Vernac 1890" |  |
|            | 19.03.27 | Howe Ln              | Structure, "1898 als upstairs porch"                       |  |
| *2730      |          |                      |  |  |
|            | 19.03.27 | Howe Ln              | Vegetation Relate Structure, "Vernac 1880"                 |  |
| *2731      |          |                      |  |  |
|            | 19.03.27 | Howe Ln              | Response to Natu Vegetation relate Structure               | Associated with resource #2731   |
| *2732      |          |                      |  |  |
| 2733       | 19.03.30 | Melody Ln            | Response to Natu Cluster Arrangem                          |  |
| no #       | 19.03.31 | 31753 Lynx Hollow Rd | Structure "Yelloww   |  |
| 2736       | 19.03.35 | Davisson Rd          | Circulation Netw Arrangement, Stri                         | Associate with resource #2736  |
| 2737       | 19.03.35 | Davisson Rd          | Structure, "Three Farmhouse"                               |  |
| 2738       | 19.03.35 | Davisson Rd          | Historic Landuse, "Three bay barn,                         |  |
| 2739       | 19.03.35 | Davisson Rd          | Cluster Arrangem "Gambrel roof ba                          | In poor condition, in danger of loss   |

|            |          |                      |   |  |                        |           |  |  |
|------------|----------|----------------------|---|--|------------------------|-----------|--|--|
| no #       | 19.03.23 | 82257 Davisson Rd    | Structure "White cape-codish 1.5 story"   | No Survey Form                                 | None                   | Poor/Good | Two wood six-over-one windows have been replaced with vinyl one-over-one   | In poor condition, in danger of loss   |
| 2719       | 19.03.24 | 82463 Sears Rd       | Response to Natural Features, Vegetation Related to Landuse, Cluster Arrangement, Structure     | Agriculture/Landscape of Commerce              | None                   | Good/Good | Shingle roof on barn has been replaced with metal, overall arrangement of features is the same                       | DLC Boundary visible in tree line along Sears Rd                                       |
| #          | no       | 19.03.24             | 82682 River Drive   | Structure, Barn in large orchard               | No Survey Form         | None      | Good/Good  |  |
| #          | no       | 19.03.24             | 82540 River Drive   | Structure "House with large Magnolia"          | No Survey Form         | Partial   | Good/Fair  | New large addition on south end of house   |
| #          | no       | 19.03.24             | Sears Rd  | Structure "Old white house"                    | No Survey Form         | Partial   | Good/Fair  | Additions on back (east) side, Large vegetation removed                                |
| 2720       | 19.03.26 | Hwy 99               | Vegetation Related to Landuse, Structure, "Gambrel roof barn with back Lean-to"                 | Agriculture/Landscape of Commerce              | Partial                | Good/Fair | Large new structure in landscape behind (south) barn. New metal roof on barn   | Associated with the tree line of large trees that follow DLC boundary                  |
| *2721      | 19.03.26 | Davisson Rd          | Structure "Vernacular Gothic 1890"  | No Survey Form                                 | Fully/Unable to locate |           |  |  |
| 2722-2723  | 19.03.26 | Davisson Rd          | Structure "Craftsman Cottage 1910"  | Agriculture/Landscape of Commerce              | Fully/Unable to locate |           |  |  |
| *2724      | 19.03.26 | 82025 Davisson Rd    | Cluster Arrangement, Structure "Farmhouse cluster"  | Agriculture/Landscape of Commerce              | Partial                | Fair/Fair | New house and outbuildings/one barn gone   | Large number of new buildings in cluster, threaten the arrangement of original cluster |
| *2725      | 19.03.26 | 81943 Davisson Rd    | Cluster Arrangement, Structure "Vernacular Gothic house w/ Bungalow Addition"                   | Agriculture/Agrarian and Landscape of Commerce | None                   | Fair/Good | A few trees gone, but overall arrangement still present  |  |
| 2727       | 19.03.26 | Davisson Rd          | Vegetation Related to Landuse, Structure "Green 1.5 Story"                                      | Agriculture/Landscape of Commerce              | Fully                  | Good/Poor | Structure has been remodeled almost beyond recognition and Vegetation has been completely altered by new development |  |
| #          | no       | 19.03.26             | Hwy 99  | Structure "Grey Bungalow"                      | No Survey Form         | None      | Good/Good  | Some new materials on windows  |
| *2728-2729 | 19.03.27 | 33026 Howe Ln        | Response to Natural Features, Vegetation Related to Landuse, Structure "Vernacular Gothic 1890" | Agriculture/Agrarian Landscape                 | None                   | Good/Good | One large tree gone  | Associated with resource #2720 (barn)  |
| *2730      | 19.03.27 | Howe Ln              | Structure, "1898 House w/ upstairs porch"   | Agriculture/Industrial Landscape               | Partial                | Good/Fair | Addition on south side, door filled in, new cladding materials   |  |
| *2731      | 19.03.27 | Howe Ln              | Vegetation Related to Landuse, Structure, "Vernacular Gothic 1880"                              | Agriculture/Agrarian Landscape                 | None                   | Good/Good | Small vegetation removed, shed roof over porch altered   |  |
| *2732      | 19.03.27 | Howe Ln              | Response to Natural Features, Vegetation related to Landuse, Structure                          | Agriculture/Agrarian Landscape                 | None                   | Good/Good |  | Associated with resource #2731   |
| 2733       | 19.03.30 | Melody Ln            | Response to Natural Features, Cluster Arrangement, Structure                                    | Agriculture/Landscape of Commerce              | None                   | Good/Good | Old wood fence replaced with new wooden fence. Long driveway is now paved.   |  |
| no #       | 19.03.31 | 31753 Lynx Hollow Rd | Structure "Yellow Farmhouse"  | No Survey Form                                 | Partial                | Good/Poor | Materials replaced, window material and configuration have been changed  |  |
| 2736       | 19.03.35 | Davisson Rd          | Circulation Network, Cluster Arrangement, Structure   | Agriculture/Industrial Landscape               | None                   | Fair/Good |  | Associate with resource #2736  |
| 2737       | 19.03.35 | Davisson Rd          | Structure, "Three Story Farmhouse"  | Agriculture/Industrial Landscape               | None                   | Fair/Good |  |  |
| 2738       | 19.03.35 | Davisson Rd          | Historic Landuse, Structure "Three bay barn, 1900"  | Agriculture/Industrial Landscape               | None                   | Good/Good |  |  |
| 2739       | 19.03.35 | Davisson Rd          | Cluster Arrangement, Structure "Gambrel roof barn, 1920"  | Agriculture/Landscape of Commerce              | None                   | Poor/Good |  | In poor condition, in danger of loss   |









## REFERENCES CITED

- Alanen, Arnold. "Considering the Ordinary: Vernacular Landscapes in Small Towns and Rural Areas." In *Preserving Cultural Landscapes in America*. Edited by Arnold R. Alanen and Robert Z. Melnick. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2000.
- Alanen, Arnold R. and Robert Z. Melnick eds. *Preserving Cultural Landscapes in America*. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2000.
- Allen, David Grayson. *The Olmsted National Historic Site and the Growth of Historic Landscape Preservation*. Boston: Northeastern University Press, 2007.
- Boyle, Susan Calafate. "Natural and Cultural Resources: The Protection of Vernacular Landscapes." In *Cultural Landscapes: Balancing Nature and Heritage in Preservation Practice*. Edited by Richard Longstreth. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2008.
- "Brief History of Creswell." In *Creswell Civic Improvement Club and Library, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. United States Department of the Interior: National Park Service, December 12, 2007.
- Forster, Thomas, Phillip Dole, Kenneth Helphand, Robert Z. Melnick, Rick Minor, and Kent Sundberg, eds. *The Cultural and Historic Landscapes of Lane County, Oregon: Summary Report of the 1986 Cultural and Historic Landscape Resource Survey*. Eugene, Oregon, 1986.
- General Land Office Maps. Quadrant 2: 19S 3W, 1855. University of Oregon Libraries. [http://libweb.uoregon.edu/map/GIS/Data/Oregon/GLO/Quadrant\\_2.htm#19s](http://libweb.uoregon.edu/map/GIS/Data/Oregon/GLO/Quadrant_2.htm#19s) (accessed July 15, 2012).
- "Goal Five: Open Spaces, Scenic and Historic Areas and Natural Resources Lane County." *Rural Comprehensive Plan, General Plan Policies*. Compiled November 30, 2010.
- "Historic Structures or Sites," Lane Code. Lane County, Oregon: Chapter 11-9. <http://www.lanecounty.org/Departments/CC/LaneCode/Pages/default.aspx> (accessed July 20, 2012).
- "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation." *National Register Bulletin*. U.S. Department of the Interior: National Park Service.
- Longstreth, Richard. "The Challenges of Cultural Landscape for Preservation." In *Cultural Landscapes: Balancing Nature and Heritage in Preservation Practice*. Edited by Richard Longstreth. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2008.

- McClelland, Linda Flint, J. Timothy Keller, Genevieve P. Keller, and Robert Z. Melnick. "Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes." *National Register Bulletin Number 30*. U.S. Department of the Interior: National Park Service, 1989; Revised 1999.
- . "Characteristics of the Rural Landscape." *National Register Bulletin 30: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes*.
- . "Documentation of Landscape Characteristics." *National Register Bulletin 30: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes*.
- . "Assessing Historic Integrity," *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes*, National Register Bulletin Number 30.
- Melnick, Robert Z., Stephen L. Stover, and Daniel C. Spohn. *Identifying, Evaluating, and Managing Cultural Landscapes in National Parks*. Kansas State University: Dept. of Landscape Architecture, 1982.
- Melnick, Robert Z. "Are We There Yet? Travels and Tribulations in the Cultural Landscape." In *Cultural Landscapes: Balancing Nature and Heritage in Preservation Practice*. Edited by Richard Longstreth. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2008.
- Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development. "Rural Development in Oregon" [http://www.oregon.gov/LCD/pages/ruraldev.aspx#Rural\\_Development\\_in\\_Oregon](http://www.oregon.gov/LCD/pages/ruraldev.aspx#Rural_Development_in_Oregon) (accessed June 6, 2012).
- "Oregon Historic Preservation Plan 2011-2016." Oregon State Parks. National Park Service.
- Shoard, Marion. "Why Landscapes are Harder to Protect than Buildings." In *Our Past Before Us: Why Do We Save It?* Edited by David Lowenthal and Marcus Binney. London: Temple Smith, 1981.
- The City of Creswell. "History, City of Creswell." <http://www.ci.creswell.or.us/index.php?q=node/29> (accessed March 5th, 2012).
- Vale, Thomas R. Vale and Geraldine R. Vale. *U.S. 40 Today: Thirty Years of Landscape Change in America*. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1983.
- Vaughan, Thomas and Virginia Guest Ferriday, eds. *Space, Style and Structure: Building in Northwest America*. Portland, OR: Oregon Historical Society, 1974.

